

The Silent Worker

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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A Voice from the Plains



THE CITY OF DEVIL'S LAKE



STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

SILENT WORKER ENG

Editor Silent Worker:—



IT HAS been quite a long while

since I last favored your paper with a communication from my own pen. The neglect was unintentional, for I have had my hands full since I came here to instruct the silent wards of the state and incidentally to do a lot of quill driving for the *Banner*. I probably wouldn't write at all were it not for the fact that I feel that I *must*, that I *owe* you this; and if I can interest you in the country where I am now living, and you in turn, your readers, I will endeavor to yoke myself to the task of enlightening you on the subject.

In the course of our readings we seldom come across even the slightest reference to the northern section of our great country; and yet on the supposedly dreary plains which comprise this region, towns and cities are springing up as if by magic and a million industrious people are turning it from what it was—the home of the buffalo and of the savage—into the richest agricultural region yet known. It is no longer a vast hunting ground. Bisons no longer roam it at will. The fierce Sioux have yielded to the encroachment of the white man. Their huts have given place to modern dwellings and brick buildings. Activity and peace is the rule every where. The cities and towns that have sprung up are enjoying a healthy growth. The people are happy and contented, for they have every facility for the rearing of their children into intelligent and useful citizenship. In North Dakota alone there are nearly one thousand towns to-day, whereas a quarter of a century ago there were comparatively few.

One of these prosperous towns is Devils Lake, situated on the transcontinental route of the Great Northern and about five miles from that great body of water bearing the same name. It is quite a little city and is the seat of Ramsey County. Elegant buildings line its principal streets. These consist of banks, hotels, business blocks, etc. The streets are broad and compare favorably



D. F. BANGS, Superintendent.

SILENT WORKER ENG

with those of much larger cities. The last census shows a population of about three thousand. The Indian reservation nearby, recently thrown open to settlement by the government, has attracted many people so that in a few years the population bids fair to increase to such an extent as to place the town among the largest in the state.

The name "Devils Lake" is a translation of the Indian's *Minne Wauken*, by which the town used to be known. After a while, however, it was given the same name as the lake. This body of water is popularly known as an "inland sea," and as it has no outlet, it is essentially salt. It is about fifty miles long and from fifteen to twenty wide and is a most beautiful lake. There are several summer resorts there and a pretty little steamer plies all around it during the cool summer months.

Devil's Lake is not without its legend, and the following is the red man's account of its origin:

"A long time ago, before our grandfathers' time, there was a great battle between different tribes of red men and we went far away. All along the place where this water is was a big woods. The tribe went on a long journey and

stayed many moons. The old warriors were all long dead before the tribe came back. The big woods were almost all gone. Water covered the great trees and the ground where the trees had been was made into hills. The great Spirit was angry with the red men and sent the bitter water to spoil his woods."

The Indians believe the lake has no bottom, and, indeed, its true depth has never been ascertained. Peculiar as this legend of the Indians is, it might be true, for a rather thick forest still surrounds the lake and great stumps are frequently lifted from its waters. These are covered with a white substance resembling soda. When dried the stumps burn like coal, giving out a blueish flame. Cattle are fond of the water, on account of its salty taste. Indians still live near it, as there is a government school there known as Fort Totten. Most of them dress like the whites and appear to be intelligent. They belong to the Sioux and Clippewa tribes.

During the long winters the lake is entirely frozen over to such a depth that horses can be driven over it. Though the winters of Dakota are said to be severe, still, since the air is very dry, the cold is not felt as one might suppose, except when a blizzard comes on and it is then decidedly uncomfortable. Sleds are used from the early part of December until the latter part of March. It is very delightful to go out sleighing in the bracing air—when it is not too cold—all wrapped up in furs and the cheeks aglow. The splendor, the exquisite feeling of it all can best be imagined than described. Such sport is indeed conducive to health and happiness.

In March or April the ground is turned up and prepared for seeding. By September the products of this fertile soil is gathered and shipped to Europe, for the wheat being the best in the world finds a ready market there at a good figure.

Before closing, let me say a word about the School for the Deaf located about a mile from this city. It was founded a little more than a dozen years ago, the first building being a rickety old shanty. After a while, through the influence of good men, the present site was chosen and a commodious building erected. The first Superintendent was a deaf man. When he resigned the directors, in looking for a suitable successor, unanimously chose the present incumbent, Mr. Dwight F. Bangs. He has been with the school nine years and through his untiring efforts, backed by the moral support of his winning wife, he has built up the school until

now it positively ranks with the best in the country. The course of study includes, besides the common school branches, such studies as are requisite for entrance into the preparatory department of Gallaudet College. The pupils are bright and industrious, and as far as obedience goes it is my opinion that a better class of children could not be found anywhere.

Well, I suppose I have already held your attention too long, hence I beg leave to close for this time.

Very sincerely yours,
WINFIELD S. RUNDE.

Michigan, U. S., and Ontario, Canada.



THE Third Triennial Reunion of the Michigan Association of the Deaf was held at the State School for the Deaf at Flint from June 22 to the 25th.

The event was strikingly a memorable one, for it was marked with the semi-centennial of the founding of the school.

The chief feature of the celebration was the unveiling of a memorial tablet in *bas relief* of the late Rev. B. M. Fay, the first principal (1853-1863), and the presentation of a Bible stand in memory of the late Prof. J. J. Buchanan, for twenty-seven years a teacher of the school, who died five years ago. Mr. Fay died in 1879, at the residence of his son, Dr. E. A. Fay, the vice-president of Gallaudet College, who was present much to the pleasure of all who saw him.

It was extremely interesting to me to behold the fine buildings, both old and new, which are a great credit to the State; and also to mingle pleasantly with a large and happy gathering, most of whom attended the school during the past five decades.

The president of the association was Mr. E. M. Bristol, the talented editor of the *Michigan Mirror*.

The ninth biennial convention of the Ontario Deaf-Mute Association was held June 19 to 21, in Hamilton, for the first time, where the old school existed from 1865 to 1870, prior to its removal to Belleville.

The president of the Association was H. A. Cowan, a scientific farmer of Masonville, near London. He was the first Belleville pupil graduating from the Gallaudet College in 1865.

The election of Mr. R. C. Slater, of Toronto, to preside at the next meeting of the association, shows very good judgment. He was the foremost pupil of the old school and had always taken an active part in the association since it was organized some eighteen years ago.

The significant feature of the discussion was the reference made by Mr. A. A. McIntosh, of Toronto, to the fact that the semi-centennial of the first opening of the school in Ontario would occur in four years (1898). He also referred to his acquaintance with the Canadian pioneers of deaf-mute education, namely, Rev. J. Young, of Quebec, Mr. J. B. McGann of Ontario, and Mr. G. H. Francis, of Manitoba. Mr. McIntosh was first a pupil in Montreal, again a pupil in Belleville, and then a printer in Winnipeg, where he founded the *Silent Echo* of the school.

It is interesting to know that Miss Laura Elliott, of Detroit, who attended the reunion at Flint, is the oldest sister of Mr. Chas. Elliott, of Toronto, the second vice president of the Hamilton convention.

The opening of the Belleville School marks the completion of the twenty-fifth year of Superintendent Mathieson's regime. His predecessor was Dr. W. J. Palmer, previously principal of the North Carolina School then located in Raleigh. Although he has long since gone he is still remembered by the handsomely executed crayon portrait now hanging in the reception room of the Belleville School.

WILLIE KAY.

Better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

—The Monastery.

School Exhibits Compared.

Specially reported for the Silent Worker.

A



GREATER number of schools for the deaf than was generally supposed have an exhibit of some kind or other at the St. Louis Exposition. The Missouri, Ohio, Kansas, Virginia, New Jersey, Michigan State Schools, the Wright Oral School of New York, the Boston School at Jamaica Plains, Gallaudet College and the Volta Bureau, have their exhibits grouped together in one of the sections of the Model School in the department of Sociology, in charge of Mr. A. E. Pope. The Nebraska, New York (Fanwood), Western New York (Rochester), Institution for Improved Instruction (New York city); Malone, (N. Y.), California, Kentucky, Oregon, Utah, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Colorado and North Dakota schools, have exhibits that are a part of the educational display of their respective states. Of the day schools, the Gallaudet (St. Louis), Milwaukee, Wausau, Ashland, Fon du Lac, Cleveland, and Horace Mann (Boston) have exhibits as a part of the display made by the cities in which they are located. The writer spent some time recently looking over the exhibits of various schools for the deaf and ventures a few observations in the hope that they may interest the readers of THE SILENT WORKER. The schools are mentioned in the order in which the exhibits were visited.

NEBRASKA SCHOOL

The exhibit consists of numerous photographs of the exterior and interior of the school, several volumes of well written and well selected work of the pupils, a creditable art display and some fine samples of sewing and embroidery. This exhibit has been supplemented by classes in the living exhibit of the Model School. Taken as a whole, the *spirit* with which the Nebraska Institution co-operated with the exposition and the thoroughness of the work submitted, together with the sacrifice of money, time, energy and ability, in maintaining the living exhibit, has been most commendable.

NEW YORK INSTITUTION (FANWOOD).

This school has an excellent display of photographs of the buildings, classes, including the blind deaf, studies, shops, study-rooms, dormitories, gymnasium and the military drill. A complete set of administrative blanks form a part of the display, as also does some samples in studies from nature, and models in decorative and illustrative technique, and pyrography from the art department.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION (ROCHESTER).

Excellent photographs illustrating the exterior and interior of this school are submitted, also some very good working drawings for bench work by pupils. Comparatively little school work by pupils is shown and there is a fair amount of drawing and design.

INSTITUTION OF IMPROVED INSTRUCTION (NEW YORK CITY).

This school is well illustrated by photographs, showing a good equipment and excellent educational facilities, but no other work is in evidence in its exhibit.

MALONE, (N. Y.) SCHOOL.

The display of this school is a little art work—creditable as far as it goes.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL (BERKELEY).

This school has good exterior and interior photographic illustrations of buildings and large individual photographs of the faculty. The likenesses of the Superintendent and Principal do not appear in the collection, however, from which fact we infer that the display was gotten up by these gentlemen and that they were too modest to make it complete. The written work by the pupils is well arranged, well displayed, and many of the papers finely illustrated. Taken as a whole, it bears evidence of good, normal school room development. The display from the art department, showing studies in blocking, finishing, shading, flat, cast, still life and architecture, is one of merit. A special feature of the exhibit of the California School is its photographic views

of two of its graduates, Douglas Tilden, sculptor, and Granville Redmond, artist, and illustrations of their works of art, including Tilden's *Mechanic's Fountain*, *Volunteer Monument*, *Natives' Sons' Monument*, the pediment over the entrance of the Varied Industries Building at the St. Louis Exposition, *Valentine Memorial*, *Foot Ball Player*, *Young Acrobat* and the *Death Grip*, and Redmond's *"Wash Day in France," "Evening," "Misty Morning on the Siene,"* and his gold medal design.

Just why the California School should go out among its graduates for exhibit material is not stated, but the idea seems to be a good one, something which might be made a special feature by all schools at future exposition. Up to the time of graduation the pupils of the various schools are pretty much the same. The public know where to find them and can see that they are acquiring an education and can observe how it is done. But the public, no doubt, would like to see the graduates and former pupils of a school rounded up once in a while, to learn to what extent they were benefited by their school training and how they are getting along in the world. Views of the home, farm, shop, office and products of head and hand that of graduates are of exceptional merit and would not be the least interesting exhibit any school could make.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL.

The exhibit of this school is wholly industrial and comprises an excellent and varied display from the tailor and cabinet shops, sewing room and printing office, together with photographs of the buildings and premises.

ARKANSAS SCHOOL.

In this school's exhibit there is a good model of the buildings and grounds made by one of the pupils, some samples of fine needle work, some creditable art work, and work in pyrography on the surface of chairs, benches and tables. The product of the cabinet shop, though limited, is of a high quality and the carvings in wood are rich and varied.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL.

The exhibit of this school consists of a very complete set of excellent photographs of the exterior and interior of the buildings.

LOUISIANA SCHOOL.

Some good samples of the work done in the shops, sewing-art and class rooms, constitute the exhibit of this school—the needlework display being exceptionally good.

COLORADO SCHOOL.

The display made by the blind deaf pupils is, perhaps, the most interesting part of this school's exhibit. The exhibit includes photographic illustrations, a very good display of primary school room and art work, and samples from the shops and are of a high order of merit. This school has gone to considerable expense in bringing a living exhibit to the exposition and in maintaining, for a long period, the blind deaf girl, Lottie Sullivan, and her teacher at the Model School. With all things considered, Mr. Argo has done very well for his school and state.

NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOL.

The exterior and interior of this school is well illustrated by photographs and there is a good supply of school-room work to be seen in its exhibit.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL, (FLINT.)

The display from Flint is chiefly from the art and industrial departments with photographic illustrations of the school. The needlework exhibit is fine.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL.

The exhibit of this school is well selected, admirably arranged and of a greater variety than that of any other school—the display of each department represented being exceptionally good. The written work by the pupils give evidence of great care on their part which must have been gratifying to their teachers. The showing in kindergarten drawing is good, while the architectural drawings in pen and ink and the mechanical drawings in pencil are excellent. The other Kindergarten work is of great variety and excellence. The departments of photography and photo-engraving make a fine display while

samples of work done in the printing office are equal to the best done by any office with a similar equipment. Judging by the fine display, the art of needle work has reached a high order of development in the New Jersey School exhibit and it would be a difficult matter for any school to submit finer samples of work in wood turning, shoe-making joinery and sloyd. The fact that millinery is also taught is well attested by the display made in that line. The impression one gets from viewing the work of the New Jersey School is that careful and efficient instruction is given in all kinds of work done there, whether in the kindergarten, school, art or work rooms.

KANSAS SCHOOL.

This Institution sent an excellent and numerous living exhibit to the Model School. Some samples from the harness shop, in wood turning and pyrography comprise the remainder of this school's exhibit.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL.

Some cabinet work by the deaf pupils is all that this school has on exhibition as far as could be ascertained.

OHIO SCHOOL.

This school has a good all around exhibition and is very well illustrated by photographs. The showing made by the school in printing is worthy of special commendation. The school also sent a living exhibit.

MISSOURI SCHOOL, (FULTON.)

The showing made by this school is chiefly industrial, supplemented by a large number of pupils in the "Model School," also in the trades school. The photographic illustrations of the school are numerous and excellent. There are some very fine specimens of needle-art and products of the blacksmith shops on exhibition. The art department also has a good display. Missouri has been most liberal in maintaining pupils in the various departments of the Model School and has every reason to be proud of the showing made.

GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

This college should have had an exhibition among the colleges and universities and not among the common schools. To those who know what the college has done and can do, there is a feeling of disappointment that it did not make a better showing at the Exposition. Its exhibit, however, is good as far as it goes, and consists of photographs of the buildings, grounds, class-rooms, students, and some art-work. Graduates of Gallaudet have been in attendance at the display much of the time during the exposition period and may as well be considered a part of the College exhibit, since they are fine specimens physically and mentally.

GALLAUDET (ST. LOUIS) DAY SCHOOL.

The exhibit consists of carefully selected, neatly executed, and well arranged written work by pupils of all grades and numerous photographs of the pupils at work and play and of the buildings. A pleasing feature of these photographs is that the pupils seem to be bent upon doing the work in hand, wholly unconscious of the fact that they are being photographed. The general public cares little for posing, especially by people they do not know, and much prefer to see them as if they were attending strictly to business, instead of stopping work and staring.

MILWAUKEE DAY SCHOOL.

This has a creditable manual training exhibit, also of needlework, basket-work, wood-carving, sloyd, pyrography and paper cutting.

ASHLAND, (WIS.) DAY SCHOOL.

This school displays a little work in water-color and in ink and in paper cutting.

WAUSAU, (WIS.) DAY SCHOOL.

The exhibit of this school consists of a few photographs, a little written work, art work, samples of needlework, and original designs in plaids.

FON DU LAC (WIS.) DAY SCHOOL.

A touch of art work is all that could be found from this school.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL (BOSTON.)

This school has the usual photographic illustrations of its exterior and interior, but unlike

other exhibits each picture is supplemented by a type-written statement explaining the illustration and the general object and method of the work. The use of colors on maps by the pupils is a pleasing feature of the school-room work. The following is a sample of the composition work of the pupils:

EVERY SUNDAY.

I go to church every Sunday. I can hear music very well, but I can not understand what Mr. Frothingham says very well, because he does not open his mouth wide when he talks to the people. I did not understand him when I went to school the first time. I would like to hear what he says. I must try and understand what he says.

FANNIE PHILLA.

If Fannie is blessed with a long life, it is reasonably safe to believe that her subsequent attempts to read the lips of public speakers will not be unlike her first.

CLEVELAND DAY SCHOOL.

The school is illustrated by some photographs with an exhibit of kindergarten work with brush and intermediate drawings with pencil.

THE WRIGHT ORAL SCHOOL, N. Y.

This school claims to teach without the aid of signs or manual spelling. The numerous illustrations in its exhibit show it to be a pretty high toned affair. The fact that Helen Keller once attended this school, is one of the open secrets of its display. The school-room work is very good throughout, the map drawing from memory being worthy of special mention. The needle work shown is good, also the paper pattern cutting. A practical feature of the art department is the excellent and varied display of book cover illustrations. The general school room scheme as outlined in the exhibit was evidently arranged by a practical teacher.

BOSTON SCHOOL AT JAMAICA PLAINS.

The exhibit of this school is chiefly of the primary and intermediate grade, of which there is a plentiful supply of both, some of it profusely illustrated and all of it creditable.

OREGON SCHOOL.

This school has a display of written work from the various grades,—the excellence in map-drawing being especially marked. There is also some creditable work from the sewing room on exhibition.

UTAH SCHOOL.

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way," and educators of the deaf cannot fail to be agreeably surprised at the splendid showing made by the school at Ogden,—one of the youngest of state institutions. Its carefully selected, well arranged and highly creditable display, supplemented for a time by a small class of bright and interesting little pupils in the Model School, entitled it to a high place among the exhibits of schools for the deaf. The exhibit comprises written work by the various grades, specimens of handicraft from the printing office sewing room, shoe shop, blacksmith shop, and wood-turning department, that ought to make any school feel proud. The school is also admirably illustrated by means of excellent photographs,—the exterior views of some being enhanced by the grandeur of the surrounding scenery.

THE ILLINOIS SCHOOL (JACKSONVILLE.)

This school had a living exhibit for a time in the Model School,—including a blind-deaf pupil.

CONCLUSION.

The above is the result of a diligent search in the Palace of Education for exhibits from schools for the deaf. If any exhibit has been overlooked it was not intentional. We searched in vain for exhibits from some prominent schools not included in the above list, only to learn that none had been sent.

The fact that I am writing for the SILENT WORKER does not make me partial in the opinion I wish to express, but if I had to judge each school solely by its showing at the Exposition, exclusive of its living exhibit and for excellence in each department and in all departments as a whole, I believe I would give the grand prize to the School for the Deaf at Trenton, New Jersey.

Lancaster Pointers.

This has been a happy, happy summer, but all too short for the pleasures to be derived from its fair days. We are indeed sorry to see the passing away of the bright days that have contained so much of outdoor gayety.

One of "the events of the season" was the Moving Picture Exhibition, given in the new Parish House of St. James' church, by Mr. Geo. Flick, of Baltimore, Md., for the benefit of himself and Rev. F. E. Smileau combined. The affair proved a great success, as over \$50.00 was derived from the sale of tickets over and above all expenses. Miss Downey, who had the matter in charge, was fortunate enough to get 500 tickets printed free through the kindness of the editor of a local paper, to which she has long been a contributor, and it also widely advertised the affair. We felt highly gratified at the success of this our "maiden effort," in behalf of the church. Our thanks were also due to Messrs. Lewis Fred. Erick and William Abright, also to Miss Mame Musser, who assisted in the sale of tickets at the door. We hope to renew the affair during the winter, sometime, if Mr. Flick wishes it.

Mr. and Mrs. Rev. Musser have moved from Lancaster, to a nice little house, near Eden. They should be very happy living as they do in the garden of Eden.

Mrs. Mary Albright spent part of the summer in Philadelphia, Doylestown, and Atlantic City, where she had a fine time.

No one from Lancaster, as far as we know, attended the annual Association Convention of the Deaf at Allentown. The interest in these conventions seems to be less than it was in former years.

John Boneosky, who was again quite seriously burned by a heat at the Blower and Forge Works, was taken home some weeks ago to recover. He returned to Lancaster the latter part of August ready to resume work.

Mrs. Leslie Hoopes, nee Larbit, of Columbia, has broken up housekeeping and gone to board with Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Eyre for the winter. Her son has gone West and her daughter returned to West Grove, the former home of Mrs. Hoopes.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman are rejoicing over the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Kaufman has not been at all strong since the baby's advent, but we hope she may soon recover her usual health. The baby promises to be a pretty child, and is doing finely.

Henry Lapp, an uneducated mute of the county, who, however, was a fine carpenter and joiner, died from blood-poisoning in July, and his heirs will have a sale of his personal effects on October 16th, which promises to be largely attended by the deaf hereabouts.

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Miss Kate S. Landis, a teacher of nineteen years standing in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf of Philadelphia. She was a lovely and loveable woman, and during my school days, she and Prof. J. P. Walker (now of Trenton) were among the most popular teachers in the Institute.

Welcome to THE SILENT WORKER. We have missed it very, very much during the summer. We hope the coming year may prove one of unalloyed prosperity to this, the most popular journal published in the interests of the Deaf.

Susan Coldren, wife of Martin Coldren, of Terre Hill, died quite unexpectedly in October and was buried in the Terre Hill cemetery. Before marriage she was a miss Buchter, of Runnerville, Pa. She was one of four deaf children, two boys, and two girls born to David Buchter, and a graduate of the Mt. Airy School. Besides her husband, she leaves a tiny daughter to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Leslie Hoopes, of Columbia, has been spending some time in Lancaster, the guest alternately of Mrs. W. J. Albright and the writer, who was a former classmate.

Mrs. Albright, assisted by "yours truly," gave a very pleasant luncheon in the middle of October, in honor of her husband's birthday. Quite a number of the deaf were invited and a very enjoyable evening was spent in social intercourse, "capped" by a well spread table of refreshments.

THE SILENT WORKER.

Mr. John C. Meyers was quite severely bitten by what was long supposed to be a perfectly harmless and affectionate Fox Terrier. It is not believed the animal was rabid, yet every precaution was taken to avoid the awful result, should such prove the case.

The personal property of the late H. Lapp, who died earlier in the summer, was sold at public sale this month at his late home in Gap. Mr. Lapp, although an utterly uneducated man, was a good business manager and left considerable property. He was a joiner and cabinet-maker by profession.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Eyre, who were married some eighteen months ago by Rev. F. C. Smilean, are rejoicing over the birth of a son whom they have named David.

The writer has had the honor to receive from Mr. Winfred Runde, editor of *The Banner* of Devil's Lake, North Dakota, a letter asking for some poetical contributions to a book of poems from the pen of the deaf of the United States which he expects to issue. The work is not a money-making project, but a testimonial to the ability of the educated deaf to compete with their more fortunate fellows.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kauffman, of Witmer, expects to leave in a few days for Mrs. Kauffman's maiden home, where she and her two little daughters will remain some months, as Mrs. Kauffman is in delicate health and needs rest. The new baby has not yet received a name. She is a lovely little thing, fair as a flower with lovely blue eyes and yellow hair.

GERTRUDE M. DOWNEY.

HELEN KELLER RECEIVES THE DEGREE OF A.B.

THE records of Radcliffe College credit Helen Keller, who received the degree of A. B. at the commencement, in June last, with two courses in French, one in German, two in English composition, a half-course in Milton, three courses in Latin, one in government, one in economics, one in the history of Medieval Europe, two in Shakespeare, one in Elizabethan literature, one in the English Bible, one in English literature of the nineteenth century, and one in the history of philosophy. No mathematics appears in her curriculum, although Miss Keller passed the admission requirements in algebra and geometry, and might, if she liked, go far into pure mathematics. Literature, history and philosophy she can pursue to still distant goals. The difficulties Miss Keller has surmounted in pursuing the college course to a successful close are very clearly set forth by John A. Macy, in *The Youth's Companion* of June 2d.

A MECHANICAL GENIUS.

Charles E. Wilson, a deaf man, of Toronto, Ont., is a remarkable mechanical genius. He recently constructed a piece of mechanism, which is worked by means of a small crank, showing a woman milking a cow. The woman's hands move, and occasionally her head will turn. The cow is slowly chewing its cud, and will once in a while brush away the flies with its tail. Even the streams of milk are seen. A pig standing by is feeding out of a pail. Its mouth moves and the little tail shakes as the tail of a happy pig always does. A frog is sitting just in front of the cow, and its throat moves as a frog does in breathing. All these different movements are caused by wires running through the figures, which are controlled by the small crank. Mr. Wilson, who invented and made the curiosity, is a draughtsman at the Toronto Engraving Company's works. He was born in Richmond, Eastern Township. His father was a retired English officer, and his mother took charge of her child's education. Mr. Wilson is also a successful amateur carpenter, upholsterer and taxidermist.—*Mirror*.

GIVES GREAT PLEASURE.

Your paper gave us great pleasure during the past year and I wish you increased success.—*Edith C. Townsend, Jersey City.*

Mrs. R. C. Stephenson, of Trenton, N. J., captured two second prizes at the Interstate Fair for exquisite creations in lace and raphia.

DEAF-MUTES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA, ORGANIZE A PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

Specially Reported for the Silent Worker.



THE meeting of the educated deaf-mutes of New Brunswick was held in the Y. M. C. A. building, on Wednesday, September 21st, at St. John, the commercial metropolis of the province, for the purpose of organizing a provincial deaf-mute association for the promotion of the moral, intellectual and spiritual interests of the deaf of the province.

After half an hour's delay the meeting opened at 9.30 A.M. Principal W. J. Stewart, of the School for the Deaf, who was present to act as interpreter, offered a short prayer in the sign-language.

His Worship Mayor White, with the aid of Principal Stewart, welcomed those present to the



J. F. T. BOAL
President

city. After alluding to the peculiarity of the gathering the mayor made some appreciative references to the institution at Lancaster (St. John). He hoped before long that it would be placed upon a better foundation. It had already attained a position in the community which entitled it to recognition from the government. A capitation grant from the provincial government, such as is granted by the Nova Scotia Government to the deaf and dumb institution there, would tend to assist in the fulfillment of the object of the Lancaster institution.

The mayor was warmly applauded by the deaf-mutes for his words of welcome and encouragement.

According to the *St. John Star*, the convention was beyond question the most unique gathering ever held in the city. Save for the address of His Worship Mayor White, whose words were interpreted to the gathered deaf-mutes by Principal W. J. Stewart, of the Lancaster Deaf and Dumb Institution, the session this morning was perfectly noiseless. But to those who took part the session was a particularly busy and animated one, and to the onlooker who could not fully appreciate the importance of the occasion, it must have been apparent from the elaborate sign movements, into which all the deaf-mutes entered, that something of unusual interest was taking place.

The business of the morning session was then taken up by Mr. F. J. T. Boal, of Sussex, as chairman of the meeting, reading the constitution of the proposed organization, which is to be known as the New Brunswick Deaf-Mute Association, similar to that of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf, which was accepted by the deaf-mutes present.

He appointed a committee of five to nominate candidates for the offices, and the following officers were elected:

President,—F. J. T. Boal, Sussex.
Vice-President,—B. Chester Brown, St. John.
Secretary,—Mrs. George H. Tupper, St. John.
Treasurer,—James C. Avard, Moncton.

The board of directors includes the officers above named and the following two members in addition: William Baillie and Joseph Doherty, St. John.

The following signed the membership roll:

John McPherson . . .	Charlottetown, P. E. Q.
William Baillie . . .	St. John
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Tupper . . .	"
Frank L. Coate . . .	"
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rennick . . .	"
B. Chester Brown . . .	"
Joseph S. Doherty . . .	"
Miss Lena Logan . . .	"
Miss Annie E. Marsh . . .	"
Harry S. Hampton . . .	"
Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Myers . . .	"
Miss Lillie Whelpley . . .	"
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crawford . . .	"
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Stanton . . .	"
James McAuley . . .	Petitcodiac
Douglas E. Trenholm . . .	Port Elgin
Howard Breen . . .	Rothsay
James C. Avard . . .	Moncton
Mrs. Harry Coggon . . .	"
William J. Murray . . .	"
Elderkin Allen . . .	Shemogue
Mrs. L. McKay . . .	Marysville
F. J. T. Boal . . .	Sussex

The following were made honorary members:

Peter McDougall . . .	Halifax
D. A. Morrison . . .	Sydney
Mr. and Mrs. Monty Trenholm . . .	Amherst
W. J. Stewart . . .	St. John
Rev. S. Stanley Searing . . .	Boston

Then the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the proposed reforms of the "New Brunswick Deaf-Mute Association" are as follows:

- (1) To use its influence in bringing about needful reforms for the permanent good of those pupils who are yet to graduate from the provincial school.
- (2) To look after the deaf-mutes and help them when they have left school.
- (3) To seek employment for them when out of work.
- (4) To visit them in sickness.
- (5) To gather them together for lectures and other means of improvement.
- (6) To establish a mission, with one of the most intelligent deaf-mutes to be appointed to conduct it, in each town where several deaf-mutes live.

The meeting adjourned till 2 o'clock P.M., when the President opened it by thanking the audience for electing him to govern the affairs of the association. He said the formation of the association will improve and strengthen the ties of friendship year after year, and hoped that future gatherings would always be harmonious and profitable. He spoke on the early education of the deaf in Europe and America, and of the first Canadian schools at Halifax and New Brunswick. He said he wondered that Nova Scotia had no organization of the deaf, when it was known that the province has the oldest deaf and dumb school in Canada, established in 1857. He explained that many of the graduates of the Halifax school went to the States and left their deaf fellows in Nova Scotia without any society or association which would be of great advantage to them and great help to the provincial school for the deaf. Not long ago, Ontario established a provincial school and now has a good association, organized 18 years ahead of us, down by the sea. Following our Loyalist sister province in upper Canada, the deaf-mutes of New Brunswick now start to have an association of their own. There are about 460 deaf-mutes in the province, while only a quarter of them have been educated. He told the audience how he helped the late Fredericton school by collecting subscriptions in his town each summer for the education of the rising deaf generation of the province, for eight years, and then turned against the management of the school in 1900. It was not till in the spring 1902 that the mismanagement of the school was discovered by Mr. J. Harvey Brown, a tea merchant of St. John, and the president told how he assisted the gentleman and corresponded with the government about educating the deaf.

Mr. N. J. Murray, of Moncton, was called to speak on the Halifax Institution of which he was a graduate.

Mr. John McPherson, of Charlottetown, told of his early life in Scotland, his education at Glasgow, his coming to Canada in 1864 and his work on the government railways for 36 years.

The President read a paper on "Will Deaf Marriages result in Deaf Offspring?" There are

fourteen married couples in the province and they all have hearing children, except one who recently married a deaf mute millman.

While the president was engaged to give some information to reporters, for the interpreter was not able to be present, on account of his duty at the school, Mr. W. J. Murray mounted the platform again and talked on deafness, unfortunate deaf, and special providence to the deaf. He is a good mute and strong in his faith.

About 5 P.M., the choosing of the place of the next annual convention took place and the members unanimously voted for Moncton.

The evening session was opened just before 8 o'clock P.M. It was of a social nature, stories being told by president Boal, Messrs. Hugh Reunick, B. Hines and S. Stanton.

The refreshments were served when Rev. S. Stanley Searing, pastor of St. Andrew's Mission for the Deaf-Mutes at Boston, arrived with Rev. Mr. Dewdney, rector N. St. James' Church. Asking for his admission into the association as one of the honorary members, when he arose to speak the meeting was silenced at once, and his words were followed with the greatest of interest by all present. He told them how he first became interested in the mutes of Boston, and of his labors among them since that time. He closed by announcing that there would be services for the mutes in St. James' Church on five following evenings. Though himself not a deaf-mute, his wife was Miss Jane Payzant, a graduate of the Halifax Institution and old schoolmate of some members present.

The social ended with a short prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Dewdney, rendered in the sign-language at the same time by Rev. Mr. Searing.

On behalf of the New Brunswick Deaf-Mute Association, the committee of arrangements acknowledged with thanks the kindness of His Worship Mayor White to be present to open their convention, of Principal Stewart to act as interpreter, and of the Youngs Men's Christian Association for the use of their hall. It was gratifying to the Committee to know that their first convention was a decided success.

CONCERNING PROCTOR'S.

One of the most valuable features of the Proctor Stock Company performances is the opportunity it gives a clever actor to demonstrate his ability before an appreciative public. The Fifth Avenue Theatre, in particular, is constantly under the observation of managers of important attractions, and many of the stock company favorites have gone directly from the Proctor theaters to the leading companies, and have scored hits of large proportions because of the invaluable training they received in the stock company. Verner Clarges last season went from the Fifth Avenue to the Jessie Millward production of "A Clean State," and now again leaves the Proctor company to join the Joseph Jefferson company. George E. Bryant is now with one of Henry W. Savage's companies, while Lotta Linthicum, leading woman last season, fills a similar position in the company of Ezra Kendall, under the Liebler management. Previously she had left the Proctor company to play a season with Chauncey Olcott. Wallace Erskine refused several offers to join Charles Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger companies, preferring to remain in New York. Bessie Barriscale interrupted her work at Proctor's to star in "In Old Kentucky," and is glad to be back in New York for an entire season, after the discomforts of the road. Eva Vincent recently scored the real of "The Serio-Comic Governor," in which Cissie Loftus is starring, and Asa Lee Willard, once leading man, has scored notable Broadway hits, his last success having been attained in Leo Ditrichstein's "The Last Appeal." Richard Lyle, for three years with the company as low comedians, is now successfully starring, and Al. Philips is leading man of "The White Tigress of Japan." Summer Gard is now with the Virginia Harned company, while William Courtenay, her leading man, was the first to hold a similar position in the Proctor company when it was established. Drina De Wolfe played her first engagement in America at the Fifth Avenue. This list might be extended to the length of a column without exhausting the names. The moral is that the Proctor plays and their manner of production form a priceless school for experienced players.

PUBLISHER'S CORNER.

Douglas Tilden has promised us an article in the SILENT WORKER for December entitled "The Tribe of Fools." Look out for it.

Several interesting communications have been crowded out of the present number.

St. Louis



ALEXANDER IN WONDERLAND," as the feature of the last issue of THE WORKER was interesting reading. His pointed observations, clever comments, kindly criticisms, and excellent illustrations were enjoyed and appreciated by all interested in the events of convention week. According to general press comment the St. Louis convention was an eye-opener. Little of importance seems to have escaped the notice of Mr. Pach. As his point of view was necessarily that of an outsider, there are some things which he could have seen in a different light had he been more familiar with local conditions. As our wonder is at least fully as great as his, concerning some of the things which he noted, we will confine our comment to the things concerning which it was less—following the order of his own comment in the THE WORKER.

As to the young hearing lady responding to a toast at a banquet of the deaf—it was a task assigned her without her knowledge or consent and she simply made a virtue of necessity when she saw her name on the list of speakers. The name of no lady, deaf or hearing, was on the original list prepared for the printer. The gentleman in charge of the printing of the banquet literature noted that fact and also the fact that his own name was on the list. Knowing that the hearing lady in question could be depended upon in an emergency, and that she would be at the banquet since she was chairman of the sub-committee in charge of that function, not knowing what deaf lady would be present who would be willing to respond to a toast, having no time or opportunity in which to find out, and not wishing to make the list open to any further criticism by having on it more speakers with "degrees from Gallaudet," he resorted to the heroic, but rather ungallant, course of substituting a lady's name for his own, and a hearing lady's at that, rather than allowing there be no lady at all.

As to the banquet being "dry," because "suitable liquids" were not allowed to be served, we venture to remark that there was an abundance of clear cool water to be had without money and without price and that the waiters were careful to keep the glass of each guest full to overflowing with the best liquor that nature ever made. In every case in which the Local Committee had the say as to whether or not intoxicants should be served at any of its functions, intoxicants were not served. When they were served, it was under circumstances which the Local Committee could not control. When foreigners want to sample the "drinkable delectations" brewed in St. Louis, they should expect to do it at the home office,—not at a banquet of Americans. As to a clergyman serving as chairman of a local committee, what of it? Isn't he a man among men? Is there anything in his calling which cannot be made to harmonize with a gathering of respectable people for a worthy object? The fact that the chairman of the St. Louis local committee was a clergyman, was a positive help in obtaining certain desired concessions and material assistance for the reception and entertainment of members of the N. A. D. Had he not been a clergyman, his work would have been more difficult than it actually was. Had he been other than a clergyman, his "creed," "thought," and "work," would not have been different from what they were. It was his stand as a man and as a citizen which failed to "harmonize all the widely divergent elements of a city's day people," whatever success he may have had as a harmonizer is certainly augmented by the fact that he is a clergyman. It is not necessary to add in this connection that there is usually an element in most cities which no gentleman could harmonize without loss of self respect. As to St. Thomas' mission being a tiny place of worship—it was certainly too small for the number who desired to attend on that particular morning. When all available space is filled it seats two hundred, and that many were within the building on August

21st. The fact that others were unable to gain admission was unknown to the clergy at the time, otherwise there would have been an overflow service in the Schuyler Memorial House adjoining.

As to a "get-together" between the Local Committee and the St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club—that was not essential to the success of the Convention as the Convention itself amply demonstrated, and which was evident from the start to every member of the Local Committee. Members of the Local Committee were selected for their special fitness and not because they were members of this or that or no organization. It was desired, nevertheless, to have the club represented in the Local Committee, but those of it who were asked to serve, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, either declined or ignored the invitation. The Local Committee was a duly authorized body of representative citizens bent upon showing true Missouri hospitality to the members of the Convention. How well it, succeeded, under existing conditions, may easily be learned from the general press comment on the result of its efforts. The impression which club members made in declining to assist the Local Committee and in arranging counter attractions during convention week, was that they were lacking in civic pride. Now that the Local Committee has passed away, with the conventions, there is nothing to prevent the success of any renewed effort towards a general getting together for the common good.

The declaration made at St. Paul that at St. Louis there would be no local favorites," was not violated by the fact that a "local man" ran for the presidency. The "local man" was not a "local favorite," the sentiment favoring his nomination was not of local origin, he was not nominated by a Missourian, and he solicited the support of no one directly or indirectly. He believed that the office should decline to serve if called upon to do so. Had he been a "local favorite" he would have been elected. Had he sought the office, he could have posed as a primer and trimmer—got his lieutenants to work early and kept them at work late—and gone about personally soliciting votes—but he neither ran for the office nor ran from it. If there is any glory in the one course there is certainly nothing to be ashamed of in the other.

That part of the report of the Committee on Resolutions at the St. Louis convention, which suggests that the Chairman of the Executive Committee be given more power over local committee affairs is construed by members of the St. Louis Local Committee as a reflection upon them. It is so regarded by some prominent members of the Association who have since become aware of the animus which is believed to be behind the resolution. It was, at best, a questionable proceeding to report such a resolution at the close of what is quite generally admitted to have been, from every point of view, the most successful convention of the deaf ever held. The impropriety is further aggravated by the fact, as we are reliably informed, that the committee itself was neither unanimous on the resolution referred to, nor were all its members aware of its provisions as reported. At the time the resolution was offered, the Chairman of the Local Committee understood it to be aimed at him personally and accordingly treated it with the silent contempt which it deserved, and would still deserve, but for the fact that others feel that it is also a reflection on them. No one can justly claim that the resolution was a truthful expression of the views of the Association or that it was fully understood by the Convention, considering the time and circumstances under which it was reported. Viewed in its most solemn aspect, the resolution is nothing more than a verbose excretion of a small clique careful to stroke the royal ermine in the right way while playing the game of you tickle me and I tickle you.

Among the visitors during convention week, who have since returned for more of the Fair, were: Miss Barry, of Baltimore; the Rev. O. J. Whildin, Rev. J. W. Michaels, Mr. Henry Gross, and M. H. Rothert.

Mr. Louis Butler, for two years an instructor in mechanical drawing at the Mt. Airy School

for the Deaf, is in charge of the Mannual Training School on Eads avenue, where the Gallaudet School boys receive instruction in Mannual training.

Mr. Lester Rosson, one of the professional star pitchers in the Atlantic Coast League, has gone to his home in Tennessee after spending a few weeks in St. Louis. While here, he became quite a social favorite and general regret is that he could not stay longer.

Mr. Lloyd Blankenship, art instructor at the Nebraska school, has a class of pupils in a section of the Model School. Pupils from Fulton, Jacksonville and Colorado Springs occupy the others sections.

The pupils of Gallaudet School constituted the living exhibit in the St. Louis section, Palace of Education, for their third and last week in September. The school has entered upon its twenty-sixth year in its own building, at 3435 Henrietta street, with a good average attendance and the same corps of instructors as last year.

The Missouri Building has, for the third time, been placed at the disposal of the deaf,—this time for a reception to Miss Helen Adams Keller on the evening of Helen Keller Day at the Exposition, October 18th. The teachers of Gallaudet School compose the sub committee having the function in charge.

The Gallaudet Union has resumed its regular literary meetings on the third Friday evening of each month, at the Schuyler Memorial House, 1210 Locust street, where visitors are always welcome. The board of officers composed of Mr. Steidemann, Misses Myers, Herdman and Steidemann, is exceptionally strong and efficient. The membership was never larger and is constantly increasing, while there is also a respectable cash balance in the treasury. The organization is now in the thirteenth year of its existence and has a fine record in matters literary, social and charitable. Gallaudet day this year, as usual, will be celebrated under its auspices.

LUTHER TAYLOR.

Luther Taylor, of Olathe, Kan., in some ways is the most remarkable figure in base ball to-day. Immediately after the season he rests a week, sharpens his fingers, and proceeds to teach school during the entire winter. Sam Leever, of Pittsburg, is the only other ball player that aspires to set an intellectual way of spending the winters. Taylor is now in the zenith of his career. It is his fourth year with New York, and guided by McGraw, he has risen to a position second to none among pitchers.

Last year more than one stockholder in the New York club demanded Taylor's release, because he lost so many games, most of them being defeats by one run. McGraw would not listen to them.

"When Taylor settles down," he said, "he will be as good if not better than Mathewson or McGinnity." Taylor has now settled down.

His efficiency in pitching is mainly due to a fast drop ball, plenty of speed, good judgment in mixing them, and a windmill of motion that very often scares a batter.

No team in the league cares to face Taylor when he is right.

The mute pitcher is married, and his very charming wife feels it keenly when the fans roast her husband for losing a game. Taylor is also very sensitive. He will stand all sorts of "kidding" from the boys on the team, but when a stranger in Chicago on the last western trip told him he was wanted on the telephone they had a hard time keeping Taylor from knocking the man down. Taylor can read pretty well from the motion of the lips, as was illustrated one evening in a theatre, where an actor made some crack about "I wish I was 'Dummy' Taylor."

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor understood immediately, and joined in the laugh.

Taylor will be with the Giants next year.

With the Silent Workers

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

IT OFTEN happens that good friends write me letters after the publication of each issue of the SILENT WORKER. Generally they are commendatory in tone and back up some statement made. Once in a while they take exception and my arrows shot in the air alight and lodge where they cause the shooter surprise.

A year ago, I commented on a tough case of "hen-peck," without mentioning any one, of course, and six different men gave me the cold shoulder for a time afterwards, but the particular Heinrich Peck I had in mind hasn't got on even yet.

One of my newest letters contained but these words: "You'll be sorry, Pach, old Boy!"

Truly,

I spent a day wondering and then got next to the fact that in the last issue I had him saying sweet things to a girl from another state. Now it happens he was the only one from his state, so my mention of it no doubt caused him embarrassment at home, for which I am sorry. I don't know what he said to the girls of any state. I don't blame him if he said sweet things—it's none of my business and I don't want to "Butt-in," but I'll make affidavit that there was lots and lots of "sweet" and all that in the trip up the Mississippi. Of course I don't know such to be literally true, but the top deck was crowded with couples and it wasn't very light up there, and what would you expect, any way?

Not so long ago I read a book—a novel that was the popular hit of the day and soon after I saw it "lectured." Murdered is the proper word, for it takes rare skill, and rare ability in the sign-language, and what is rarer yet, rare facility in condensing to make such a lecture other than a dreary farce.

Associations of the deaf that aim to educate or to divert by lectures should cut out this folly. Good books are so cheap and libraries are so plentiful that there is no excuse for asking people to sit out two hours of a dreary recital during which a popular book, or play, is killed, dressed, drawn and quartered, and through the whole pitiful thing not a semblance of the original.

Real lecture are a treat. But nine out of ten lecturers before deaf audiences are a bore.

Here in my own community I could pick out a dozen good lectures and suggest topics. One man is an expert with rod and gun and knows where to go and when to go and what to go with and he could entertain in real good style, not one evening merely, but a dozen.

And here is yet another carrying on a lucrative business, having enough experiences, ludicrous humorous, grave and gay, in a month, to make up a good evening's entertainment, but when he was asked to lecture he hunted up the encyclopedias and histories and gave the "History of Hoboken, N. J."

And yet another, who went through college, got his degree and had innumerable encounters with the joyous side of the life collegiate, accepted an invitation and gave a lecture on "The History of the Republican Club of New York." In a nut shell, the shoemaker to his last.

The busy Gotham man gets all sorts of queer commissions. Here is a postal card that came in my mail to day. The writer is the merest sort of a chance acquaintance and one in whom I am not remotely interested:

DEAR SIR:—We are going to New York on Sunday next and meet and see us. Don't forget to see us when we get there.

Your Remain,

The request for me to meet them is rather clouded in obscurity, even if I were so inclined (which I am not) for they can arrive on any one

of four different railroads at four different terminals, miles apart, and on any one of a dozen trains, so the reader can see my unfortunate position and condole with me accordingly. The "Your remain" is an absolutely new contribution to our vernacular and "Your truly friend" must hide its ignoble head in discredited shame. I have been accused of inventing inverted terms when jocularly joshing jibbingly, but my rather circumscribed deaf-mute Weberfieldian dialectic divertissements and distortions never dreamed of anything so genuinely funny as "Your remain."

I had been in St. Louis just an hour when I noticed a lady and gentleman leaning on the gate of the house next to my temporary home, talking in signs and spelling. (There ought to be a better way of making such a statement). I broke the ice and the following conversation ensued:

"Deaf?"

"Yes. You?"

"Yes!"

"From?"

"New York. You?"

"St. Louis!"

"Oh! Nice to have deaf people right next door. What is the 'neatest' event on the program for the next ten days?" I asked.

Hesitation and after smiling at his wife, as the lady beside him proved to be, he answered:

"Well, I think the fight next Wednesday will be the best!"

This aroused my sporting blood and I asked—

"And who will win?"

Another knowing look at his wife and he replied:

"Schenck, sure!"

I thought this reply was due to local pride and just then I was called away, so bidding him good night, asked, incidentally, what his name might be—he spelled, in reply, his face wreathed in smiles, "S-c-h-e-n-c-k."

Dear me, I thought to myself, can it be that this boyish looking young man who, judging from appearances alone might be leader of a Bible Class in Brother Cloud's Sunday-school, is a fighter?

And a day or two later I met Tate, looked him over and then I felt awfully sorry for my neighbor Schenck, for it looked certain (I came near saying morally certain) that the Chicago man would eat him up, or just blow his breath and waft little Schenck out to the Fair grounds or to East St. Louis.

But he didn't!

A few seconds after the show opened, it closed with the Chicagoan measuring the floor—dead to the world.

Describing fistic encounters is not in my line and I only mention the little I do to point a moral and adorn a tale.

A party of fifteen of us dined at a hotel with a high sounding name, just around the corner from the High School, off Grand avenue, and on the street the suburban line runs on. There were eight or ten colored waiters and not knowing that one woman in the party could hear, one waiter told another that the mutes had come from all over the country to attend a prize fight for the deaf-mute championship of the world, and the other wondered if either of the fighters was present.

Just let me digress a moment. The hotel was one that was highly recommended. The dinner was the cheapest we had had—fifty cents.

Soup—four or five table spoons full of weak cold liquid—tasteless.

Fish—a cube, an inch square, also cold, but undoubtedly fish.

Meat—Chicken fried to a crisp, some skin, bone, little else.

And, second choice *Boiled Beef* so tough it wouldn't yield to the knife.

Vegetable—15 to 18 grains of canned corn, sour.

Dessert—Floating Island pudding and coffee, both good, and all we had that we were able to eat.

I mention these details because it was the best and cheapest meal we had aside from Faust's and the *a la carte* room at the Inside Inn, so you can infer what the other extreme was. But to my fisticuffs:

A test of skill such as a good boxing bout, a foot-ball game, a wrestling match, or what not, is usually manly and healthy.



PHOTO BY PACH

THE GERMAN DELEGATES AT ST. LOUIS

SILENT WORKER ENG

A prize fight is the antithesis of all that is manly and ennobling and there is a distinction and there is a difference between boxing and the essay at a knock-out with half-ounce gloves.

The fact that the boxing match we advertised as a fight gave it a prominence that overshadowed all else did harm in giving false ideas of the deaf and why they were gathered at St. Louis.

The local papers gave hardly any space to the doings of the Congress, but the Tate-Schenck bout got a lot—moreover, the details of the encounter were wired to all the big city dailies, even to New York and California, and they were worded to give the impression that the deaf had assembled in St. Louis to aid and abet the fight.

Now, of course this was all wrong and did great harm. But the projectors of the affair never had any such intention in mind. St. Louis and Chicago are old time rivals and with a good sized crowd from each city the promoters of the affair thought they could pull off (to use the vernacular of the 24 foot circle) a good thing.

And, again, they didn't.

Financially it was a failure, as Schenck's share of the winnings did not pay for half the time he lost from his work while training. Artistically—that is, pugilistically artistically it was a failure, since it was done for as soon as it was begun.

All things in their time and place.

A meeting of the deaf people of the whole United States, gathered to give ocular demonstration of the effectiveness of schools for the deaf and the ability of deaf people to rise immeasurably superior to their handicap, and to plan for greater improvement and general betterment is no time to hold a test of skill of the prize fight variety, for people—hearing people, I mean—judge the deaf wrongly in so many ways, and without reason, it is a self-injury to give them a real reason to misjudge when a mere prize fight is bulletined.

There should be no feature of a meeting of such a body as the National Association of the Deaf that is not ennobling and typical of advancement—but above all, there should be no divertissement so questionable that delegates have to leave their wives, sisters and sweet hearts to shift for themselves while they put up a dollar to see two deaf men pound each other till one drops out.

It may be sport, but it's far from commendable when it has such a wide-reaching influence for harm. Except for Mr. Gibson's remarks on the subject, no one else has had the hardihood to use the flail on the subject. It was regrettable viewed in every light, and some of those who attended

(and I came very near witnessing it, just to write it up, you know, and, not a little to satisfy my appetite for the incongruous when it has a sporting tinge, now and then).

I have no doubt we were sorry for it afterwards, in spite of the fact that Schenck is a gentleman, every inch of him, and in spite of the fact that Tate isn't a fighter, but a modest well informed man, and in spite of the fact that the principal St. Louis and the principal Chicago promoters of the affair are each leaders in their respective towns and men of sterling merit.

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10

Out.

One of the New England states has a State association of a mission nature and, strange as it may seem, the State itself contributes to this religious organization. At its annual conference the missionary reported seven services held during the year with a total attendance of 86 people who put up the magnificent, not to say munificent, sum of \$7.61 for the seven meetings, or at the rate of one cent each for each service. And that is the report for a whole year. I wonder what the trouble is? Penny people or penny services?

But they are certainly moving along. Not only does 1904 show a total attendance of 86 souls as against 84 for 1903, but while only \$6.06 was received in the contribution box in 1903, a gain of \$1.55 was made in the size of the collections.

Fame is such a fickle, fleeting thing. Here in the East some of our big guns are known to everybody at meetings of State and local associations widely scattered over a number of states, but out in St. Louis:

Listen: just after one of the morning sessions opened, as Brother Hodgson of the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal* came up the steps to the High School lawn he handed me a cheery good morning and laughingly related that he had been so interested in his morning paper he had gone way past the High School and had just enjoyed the walk back. He hurried in to report the doings of the congress.

Just then a western miss, from Kansas City Mo., stepped up and asked, please would I tell her who the gentleman was who had just gone in? Certainly—Mr. E. A. Hodgson.

"Thank you, where is he from?" Good Lord, the very idea, where is Hodgson from—"Why, New York," I told her, with an assumption of injured innocence.

Thanks again.

And then while I was wondering if there were any more such benighted individuals, she asked if he was a teacher in the School for the Deaf,

and I told her yes, he was, and editor of the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, too, whereupon she looked surprised, but whether it was because she hadn't even heard of the *Journal*—but impossible.

One of the writers in one of the papers tells of the good jokes played by a clerical brother in posing people for pictures, then pressing a button and then giving the merry ha, ha, by opening the box and showing it had neither lens nor film nor plate. Just a hoax, no picture at all. I saw several captures made by the trick and had my little laugh. Then a philosopher butted in and drew me aside to say it wasn't such a novel thing, this joke—as lots of ministers got it off in another shape. They held for admiration things they wanted people to believe, got them posed and interested to believe and then went off by themselves chuckling on the credulity of some people in believing there was something in it when it was really empty—no film, no plate, not even a lens to mirror the reflection.

Any lingering doubt that June, July, August and September, 1904, will come back in the summer of 1905, is dispelled by a writer in the *Journal*, who tells that "the summer of 1904 is gone for good." This is official. There now!

A. L. PACH

While believing that of any given number of deaf pupils taken at random, many thereof must be educated by means of the sign-language, it is nevertheless folly to persist in the use of signs upon any and all occasions, to the total, or almost total, exclusion of the manual alphabet—absolute folly. It is well known, and, in fact, conceded by all, that the use of the manual alphabet tends to more speedy acquisition of *word-language* in grammatical form than do signs. A child must first possess ideas, then language to express. Let signs be used to generate or explain ideas, abstract or otherwise,—and in manual, oral, or auricular classes,—let the manual alphabet and writing, and speech where possible, be used to teach *word-language*, for this, in either verbal or written form, is absolutely indispensable to a deaf person, unless he be intended for one of a "deaf mute variety of the human race."

Which all means:—That officers, teachers, employes and pupils must make as great use of the manual alphabet during the year as may be possible, and especially in school room work during and after the second year—more especially in the upper grades.

That the only way to know a *word-language* is to use such a one.

That while the sign-language may and should be used, perhaps for the awakening of ideas, and lectures, demonstration or explanation, and in social intercourse, it must be remembered that it is an ideographic one, and that its use all the time becomes an abuse for which the pupils suffers.—*Ill. Advance.*

A bright boy, from Clay country, in school for the first time, was enrolled on the opening day. Next day his father appeared and took him home, giving as a reason that the boy's mother could not endure the separation. It is a hard matter for parents to send a little one from home among strangers and their grief at the separation is to be respected and appreciated when not carried to excess. But we have no sympathy with such morbid exhibitions of selfishness, the effect of which is to deprive this poor boy of his chance in life. Life for the average uneducated deaf person means simply an animal existence, coupled with the necessity of earning a living by the lowest forms of manual labor, the fruits of which is at the mercy of the scoundrel and cheat. With not a single definite rational hope to cheer existence. The millennium is a long way off when this cruel wrong can be done to a child in an enlightened American Commonwealth and, at that, under the guise of affection.—*Kentucky Standard.*

The boy will probably be brought back to the school when he is much older and more sensitive of his ignorance and put in a class of little children. So much for the intelligence of his parents! R. B. L.

VERY PLEASED.

I am very pleased with the SILENT WORKER.—*I. Fred Flynn, Bangor, Me.*

Silent Worker.

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JOHN P. WALKER, M.A., Editor.
GEORGE S. PORTER, Publisher.

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As It

Should Be.

A VISIT to the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf was one of our pleasures during the summer, and it was a pleasure. There could be no more beautiful or convenient spot than the one it occupies. Its appointments are not only comfortable but rich and refined as well, its matron a lady singularly well fitted for the charge, and its inmates fully realize what is being done for them, and seem "as happy as the birds in May."

Our Good Fairy.

To our little people, the Mayor of our municipality is very great, the Governor a man of the highest importance, and the President a most dignified and august person; but, after all, to them, away up on the highest round of the ladder of fame, the most important of all, the most august of all, the greatest and most beneficent of all, sits enthroned Mr. Mahlon R. Margerum; for is it not he that furnishes the cabalistic slip that opens to them the gates of the great Interstate Fair and ushers them in to this fairyland of fairylands. Without him the howls of Ki-ki, the greatest collection of reptiles on earth, the real whale, "odds and ends," the Ferris Wheel, the Merry-go-round, the Monkey House, the Wild West show and all the other marvellous attractions of this most wondrous of fairs, to say nothing of the five-hours' performance in the afternoon, would all have been lost to them and this most magnificent of days would have sunk to the hum-drum monotony of the every-day routine. Mr. Margerum may forget to comb his hair, once in a long while, in the morning, he may forget that it is election day and fail to vote, he may even, under extraordinary circumstances forget his prayers, but he never, never forgets his little friends, at the school for the deaf, when fair-time comes around. Nor will they ever forget Mr. Margerum, and if it is a fact, and it must be a fact, for Holy Writ itself hath said it, that the "earnest, heartfelt prayer," "avaieth much," then our good friend will reap, as he hath sown, and will be in his day and generation the most blessed of all mankind.

As Others See Us.

OUR capitol city is blessed in its journalism. With the *Gazette* expounding the soundest of Republican doctrine, the *True American* as zealous in the work of the old Jeffersonian Democracy, and with such independent sheets as the *Advertiser* and *Times*, all shades of political opinion are served and served in a bright, clean, magnanimous way.

While there are political differences among them, there is one thing upon which all agree; in matters educational they are a unit and their voice is ever raised in the advocacy of every good scholastic work.

The *Times*, of the 10th inst., referring editorially to our school, has this to say:—

"Superintendent John P. Walker has directed attention to the great need of a more commodious school and home for the deaf mute children who are the State's wards, and he is quite hopeful that when the Legislature is asked to make the needed appropriation it will not be denied. There has been for several years a sentiment growing in favor of transferring the Deaf-Mute school to a larger and better site, and while Superintendent Walker's preliminary announcement does not apparently contemplate a change of location, there is a probability that when a request for an appropriation comes before the Legislature it will be accompanied with a proposition to remove the institution to another location.

It was ex-Senator John Taylor, of Trenton, who in 1883 induced the Legislature to change its policy of boarding out New Jersey's deaf-mute children in the institutions of other States. He demonstrated that the State could care for her wards better and more economically by establishing a school of her own. The present institution was built in the early sixties, as a home for the orphan children of soldiers who lost their lives in the Civil War.

At that time the Chambersburg wards were farm lands, and in 1883 the old Soldiers' Children's Home had been for several years in charge of a care-taker, the orphans having grown to manhood and womanhood and gone out into the world to make their own way.

The corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues is now in one of the most populous residence sections of the city and the site of the Deaf-Mute school can be sold for more money than it cost the State, including all the improvements that have been made. As a business proposition, the State would be the gainer by disposing of the site and removing the school a half mile or so to the eastward—the healthiest part of the city, and where ample playgrounds can be secured.

The trolley roads have brought all of Trenton's suburbs in close communication with the railroad stations and the centre of the city, so that there would be little inconvenience on that score; while the advantages of a quiet neighborhood and enlarged and modern school and dormitories must be apparent to all who have any knowledge of the existing conditions at the home of "the little children of silence," as Superintendent Walker calls his wards.

In 1883 the plan of establishing a deaf-mute school was largely experimental, and one of the arguments advanced by Senator Taylor at the time was that the State already owned an idle building that could be adapted for use at little expense, and if the experiment failed to realize the expectations of its friends its cost would be comparatively small. It has not failed, and the institution has become one of the most successful, as it is one of

the most deserving, in the State. It ought to have a new home."

The states capitol does indeed make a fine location for us. Its ease of access by rail and trolley; its fine stores, libraries and public institutions, always open to us; its circus parades and other pageants; its many attractive entertainments, to few of which we are denied; its beautiful parks; its Zoo, and its majestic river, all make it an ideal situation for a school like our own.

Helen Keller Day at the World's Fair.

HELEN KELLER DAY at the World's Fair was a great success and never was greater tribute paid than was valuntarily offered to the girl in whose name the day was celebrated.

Congress Hall was crowded to suffocation and the guards kept back at least six hundred who were eager to enter. So crowded was the hall that it was with much difficulty that President Francis piloted Miss Keller, accompanied by Miss Sullivan, to the front.

Dr. Gallaudet called the meeting to order and introduced President Francis, who delivered a short address of welcome. Helen Keller was then introduced. With a smile upon her lips she advanced and a breathless silence fell upon the audience. She could be distinctly heard by those in the front seats, but as it was impossible for those further back to hear what she said, President Francis repeated her words so that they could be heard in all parts of the house. She spoke as follows:



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MISS HELEN ADAMS KELLER.

"I have been asked to come here to-day and lend my voice to what is being done in the world for the uplifting of those who struggle in unequal and untoward circumstances. All these great halls of machinery, power and art are the achievement of the strength of man when his arm is firm and his spirit unbound. In the midst of so much mighty achievement the presence of our convention here demonstrates that on his triumphant way man has not forgotten his weak brother. The many thousand people who have been invited to come here have been asked because of learning, skill, or contributions to the wealth and beauty of the world. I come not for aught that I have done, but for what has been done for me; to raise me to the level of those who see and hear. I testify to what the good and strong have done for deprivation and infirmity. I bring my evidence that able men and women are doing their best to unstop the ears of the deaf, open the eyes of the blind, put speech on dumb lips, bring light and intelligence to darkened minds. I enter with you into the communion of living speech and in the joy of speech express my heartfelt gratitude that the impediment of dumbness has been removed from my tongue. Such is my brief, but earnest, message to those who have asked us to come here and those who sit before us.

"The message of this Exposition is to work for the education of all people; including the sightless, the deaf and the dumb.

"Within the great halls stand not only model factories and works of arts. Yonder stands the locomotive annihilating distance, and the illustration of the processes of

irrigation, which has reclaimed the desert, and in the halls of education we see how man has reclaimed his fellow-men and annihilated darkness. The Louisiana purchase is a great manifestation of all the forces of enlightenment and all man's thousand torches burn here at once. The value of everything here is educational. This Exposition is what its distinguished founder intended it to be (at this point President Francis hesitated, and Dr. Dobyn, of Mississippi took up the sentence and repeated it to the audience), a world university. Here we see the machinery side by side with the intellectual processes that begot them. The root, the process, the fruit. The Fair is an epitome of what the world is. Here all nations of the earth are brought together, so that each profits by the experience of all.

"We think no country since Eden has been so good to live in as ours. No nation, however, is as great as the sum of the achievements of all nations. All that is gathered here symbolizes the will of the American people that there shall be an open way of education to all, no matter how poor their circumstances or how limited their capacities.

"The service of man shines all the brighter. They appeal to the instincts to help, more deeply and firmly implanted in our civilization than in any other age. All that these great halls contain tell us that the world is on our side. The forces here displayed lift up my hands and support my weak feet. Silence, nature and art say unto me, thou art deaf and dumb, but enter thou into the kingdom of God. God bless the nation that provides education for all her children.

There were two receptions tendered her, the general public being admitted to the art room without cards, while at the reception in the ball room only those were admitted who had been invited to attend by the committee of the deaf of St. Louis.

State News

Trenton.—The birthdays of Miss Louia Geiger and Mr. R. C. Stephenson were celebrated jointly at the cosy flat of the latter, September 24th last.



MR. R. C. STEPHENSON.

While Mr. Stephenson was planning to surprise Miss Geiger, who is as charming as she is accomplished, he was unaware that his better half was also planning for a surprise on himself at the same place and time. It is needless to say that both were very agreeably surprised and that a splendid time was had by those friends who had gathered to do them honor. Before the party dispersed suitable refreshments were served.

Mr. R. C. Stephenson graduated from the New Jersey School about twelve years ago. He is best known as a ball player and for a number of years served on some of the best Eastern league teams and always distinguished himself for his powerful "stick work," making more home runs than probably any other man in the league.

Next to his fame as a ball player, he is known as the biggest deaf person in the state, the only other one taller than him being Ralph Winders, who died of consumption last summer.

Getting the habit of creating sensations, he capped the climax when he captured the beautiful Josephine Hattersley, a young lady of great good common sense and unusual accomplishments, to share his home and brighten his life's pathway. He served a term as Secretary-Treasurer of the New Jersey State Association of the Deaf.

Mr. Stephenson is at present engaged in the pottery business.

School and City

Our drives make excellent bicycle tracks for those of our pupils who have wheels.

The girls have had some very spirited games of tennis since school opened.

Lillian Vickery's return to school, although late, was gladly welcomed by her many friends.

Vallie Gunn has a new wheel which is much enjoyed by her. She generously loans it to her playmates who will promise to be very careful of it.

Discus throwing is at present the popular outdoor game with the boys. Far and swift they travel across the campus, requiring strength and skill to make the longest throw.

A local photographer has been kept very busy for the past month taking pictures of our pupils. He gives fifteen pictures and a picture button for the large sum of 15 cents.

Mr. Sharp has in one of his school room windows a very pretty box of growing plants. An aquarium with gold fish in it adds to the attractiveness of the room also.

On October 9th the school was invited by Father Fish of the Immaculate Conception to witness a moving picture entertainment. The pictures were very much enjoyed and of great educational value.

The re-paving of Kent street, in the rear of our grounds, is quite an interesting operation to many of our pupils. They can often be seen in groups watching the men and the machinery at work.

Many and beautiful are the leaves that are falling, and our children take much pleasure and profit to vie with each other in securing the prettiest ones, and noting the variety of colors and shades in them.

The patriotic exercises attending the unfurling of a flag at the High School across the way from us, on Saturday afternoon, October 15, was attended and enjoyed by many of our boys and girls.

The huge piles of leaves raked together each day on our lawns, afford great sport to our little ones, who are allowed to romp and jump into them to their hearts content, by our good natured gardener, Mr. Newcomb.

We are free from foot-ball accidents, for the simple reason we do not encourage it and have no team. But the Normal School has had two of her boys very seriously injured during the past week.

On Wednesday, October 19th, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Miller took the larger boys and girls down town to see the Republican parade. There were a great lot of gay uniforms and fireworks. The children enjoyed the sight very much.

The Boomerang, made by Dewitt Staats, cut up such antics in its flights through the air, and so often landed in the trees, that it was finally allowed to stay there. Dewitt confidently asserted that he could throw it around the Industrial building, but at the first attempt it landed on the roof.

Industrial Department.

Kindergarten.

None of the new children have been homesick since school opened.

The "gym" seems to have more attraction for the little tots than our big lawn.

A letter from home brings a great deal of happiness to the little ones and they enjoy answering them.

Dress Making.

Alice Leary has been very busy making night gowns and is also making a very stylish hat.

A new dress for Eliza Smith is being made by Sarah Keen.

Vallie Gunn and Marie Sieben are doing well with their book model sewing.

Minnie Brede has been promoted to this class and is engaged in making a new dress for Edith Tussey.

Flossie Bennett is improving in her sewing and takes a great interest in her work.

A very handsome shirt waist is being made for Mary Sommers by Mable Snowden.

Anna Earnest is making herself a very nice brillantine dress, box-pleated waist and skirt, trimmed with point lace.

The new pupils in this class are May Eble, Maud Griffith, Annie Bissett and Sadie Penrose.

Lillie Hamilton is finishing a very pretty dress for herself. It is the fashionable color worn so much just now—brown.

A blue serge waist is being made by May Martin.

Annie Oles has under way a new fall dress of mixed goods.

Wood-Working.

All the boys are back at their benches after a long summer vacation.

Robert Logan has returned to his bench and is doing fine.

Edward Bradley is a candidate for the wood-carving class.

A new walnut-covered ice-cooler, made by the boys, shows fine and difficult workmanship.

The hand carved mahogany card tray, of a very intricate design, made by Dewitt Staats for the Exposition at St. Louis, is very much admired by visitors.

New trestles are being made for the woodworking department by Clarence Spencer. He also made a new set of drawing boards.

Edward Wegzyn, the new boy in the class, is taking up the preliminary sloyd course.

Chas. Quigley and Carmine Pace are progressing very well with their wood carving.

William Flannery is making some new wardrobes for the boys' side.

Milton Wymbs is never so happy as when making something at his bench in the wood-working department.

Boys, think as you work, keep your mind on what you are doing, it makes the work easier, and your progress very much more rapid.

Otto Reinke covered some exposed steam pipes in the boys play room, making a neat job and at the same time a convenient seat for the boys.

Printing and Engraving.

Henry Hester is taking up job-work and distribution this term.

Harry Redman is showing unusual interest in his work this Fall.

Miles Sweeney, in addition to "overlay" work, is learning to feed the big Cottrell press.

Two of our last year printers, Messrs. Herbst and Pugliese, have left us, both having secured work.

John Piorkoski is the latest addition to the printing department. He is very promising.

Walter Hedden and Harry Dixon have been promoted to the "case."

Chicago.

THE proposed appointment of Miss Mary McCowan, principal of the Chicago Day Schools for the Deaf, and her assistant, Miss Bingham, to "chairs" in the Normal School—the establishing of a department for the training of oral teachers—at the salaries of \$2500 and \$1500 yearly, respectively, has aroused a storm of protest among the deaf, and their organizations, of this city—to say nothing of the taxpayers. Steps have been taken to petition the Board of Education not to make these appointments, the petition being signed by the presidents and committees appointed by the local organizations of the deaf, the Pas-a-Pas Club, the Ephatha Sodality and Chicago Division, F. S. S.

In past years the Pas-a-Pas Club has been practically alone in its efforts to have the Chicago schools retain the combined system and a principal who would agree to employing that system; in this fight—for fight it bids fair to be—the co-operation of the Catholic society has been secured for the first time, also that of the F. S. S., and it is hoped that with these reinforcements a better showing will be made. It is intended to also call a mass meeting of the Chicago deaf and their friends to add to the protest already made. While the appointing of Misses McCowan and Bingham to such positions, it is said, will not necessarily effect the schools themselves, (they being already if not entirely purely oral), the protest is directed at what on the face of it is an useless waste of the school funds—the petition drawn up citing opinions and results of those qualified to know, to say nothing of the sentiment of the deaf themselves, as expressed at the recent congress at St. Louis.

At this writing, I am unable to state results as to the school board's attitude, but I believe it will follow its usual custom of giving a hearing to the opponents of the bill.

Speaking of Miss McCowan, reminds me that the school which bears her name was recently the recipient of a bequest of \$3,000 from the late Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, who left to "charitable institutions" some \$300,000.

The daily papers, of late, have been describing the invention of a new telephone, called the "sight telephone," with which, in addition to hearing the voice of the person you are conversing with, you can also see him. If this is perfected, what opportunities it will open to the deaf. Think of "Ichabod Crane" calling up his friend "Alex," and the enjoyment they will get over the 1500 miles or so of wire; and then "Ichabod" could also call up "Reggy" and propose that "partnership" verbally whenever he thought the time had come.

Dr. Dougherty is a busy man these days. In addition to his work on the school committee, he has to travel back and forth between two states every day, his office being now in Indiana Harbor, Ind., the works with which he is employed having moved its plant to that growing town.

And, apropos, that reminds me of the following clipping I have preserved from one of W. E. Curtis' letters in the *Record-Herald* touching on the large mail of the late president McKinley:

The president has received a novel suggestion from George T. Dougherty of Chicago, who says: "The United States went to war to set Cuba free. Now we have it in our power to liberate another country of far greater importance and interest without going to war. That is Ireland. We have on our hands the Philippine islands, which we may offer to ever-covetous England as a compensation as well as to relieve ourselves of what may turn out to be a white elephant. This is a golden opportunity for President McKinley to undertake such a deal and cover himself and the American people with glory. McKinley's ancestors were Irish and his great-granduncle, Francis McKinley, was shot down by the British soldiers as an Irish rebel after a farcical court-martial about 100 years ago."

THE SILENT WORKER.

Mr. Dougherty declares that if Ireland were free it would make a most mighty nation and a leader of civilization the world over. "As yet," he says, "the Irish people, in spite of distress and suffering for ages, are physically the most powerful and athletic and the quickest witted race in the world, and Irish women are the purest and most virtuous of any nationality on earth."

Dr. Dougherty has the courage of his convictions—as well as the real Irish pride of descent—and, unlike some people, does not hesitate to express them.

Wilton Lackaye, the actor, starring in "The Pit," recently paid a visit to the Chicago board of trade for the purpose of gathering pointers for his own interpretation of the scene in the wheat pit. Evidently he thought it a great display of coolheadedness and in describing it stated "the operators were no more excited than deaf-mutes describing a five o'clock tea."

What a contrast to the above is the following from the local press, sent from Minneapolis, October 8:

George Gilbert, a deaf-mute, accused by Edward Gailman, another mute, of swearing at the latter, was arraigned this week and, through an interpreter, defied his accuser to prove it. Gailman's complaint was that Gilbert had used violent, indecent language and had cursed him with great violence, all by a few rapid twistings and wavings of his slender hands.

When Gailman tried to reproduce the silent words of Gilbert the interpreter started and then informed the court that the two mutes talked in different languages and used systems that were not alike.

The case was complicated enough before this information was offered, and in despair the police judge took it under advisement.

And here's a tribute to the deaf employee that every paper for the deaf should copy and scatter broadcast. It is from the *Chicago Chronicle*:

"I have got one union man in my employ who never kicks, never swears at his horses nor his barn boss, never agitates or does anything else that teamsters are liable to do when I'm not looking," said an employer the other day in talking about the trade union situation.

"Yes, sir," he continued, "this fellow, to my mind, is an ideal union man. If all union men were like him we would never have any strikes or labor troubles, and we would not hear so much agitation as we do to-day."

"Who is this man? What sort of a fellow is he?" asked another employer.

"Well, his name is Fred Johnson, and he is deaf and dumb."

The Pas-a-Pas Club is to have two balls this winter, it seems, as the committee have made arrangements for both Thanksgiving eve and New Year's eve. The first affair will be under the management of the young lady friends of the club, Miss Bauman, chairman, as a final concession to leap year.

Chicago Division, F. S. D., has selected Saturday evening, January 28, for the date of its annual masked ball.

The Ladies' Aid Society had for its September entertainment "A Trip to St. Louis"—an evening devoted to personal reminiscences and anecdotes of the convention—September 17th. The October program called for a reading by S. H. Howard of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," October 15th.

The Literary Circle of the Pas-a-Pas club's meeting, September 24th, had on its announced program a debate, but the parties who were to take part had to give up their plans and "The Great North-West," by Mr. Mayes, and other readings were substituted. The October meeting will be held in conjunction with the club's Halloween party, October 29th. As an innovation this affair is to be held at the Windsor Park Pavilion at Bond avenue, and 79th street, instead of at the club's quarters.

The annual election of officers for the club takes place at the December meeting and the nominating committee is engaged in preparing a ticket to be posted by November 5th. The Lit will also have its election at its December meeting.

Mr. Pach's "I wonders," in the October *Silent Worker*, are still the talk of the town and there is nothing but "I wonder how Pach got things down so pat," from those who were so fortunate as to have been "among those present." "Ichabod Crane's" letter in the *Campanion* is another one that has come in for some of the same sort of comment. It's really too bad that "Mr. Crane" could not have seen some of the "bouquets" thrown at him by the Chicago past-and-present correspondents when they had gone through his article.

The Chutes park recently gave over an entire Saturday afternoon to a benefit for the Catholic School for the Deaf. The school realized a nice profit and commission from the sale of tickets and gate receipts.

Clarence Selby, the Chicago's deaf-blind young man, has not yet gotten over the delightful experiences he had at St. Louis—he being among the Chicago delegation—and is still regaling his friends with accounts of his trips—what he saw, did and heard, among the wonders of the Fair. It is simply wonderful the way he remembers people. I had not seen him for several months prior to meeting him at the convention, yet he recognized me and called me by name at once, merely from the hand-shake I gave him. One can but be ashamed of one's pessimism (if it is a trait with you) on seeing the amount of enjoyment he gets out of his doubly-handicapped life. Helen Keller, with her advantages and powerful friends, doubtless has experienced the same things, but it is a question if she, with all her "perfection," is as optimistic as is this young man.

Chicago Division No. 1, F. S. D., held its semi-annual election of officers Saturday, October 15th. The officers elected were:

J. J. Kleinhans, president; C. T. Sullivan, Vice-president; A. A. Bierlein, treasurer; Adolph Jacoby, director; M. H. Himmiellstein, sergeant; G. E. Morton, Washington Barrow and C. W. Kessler, trustees.

This new board of directors is one that the division is to be congratulated on securing. The popularity of President Kleinhans is attested to by the fact that he is also president of the Pas-a-Pas club and the Literary Circle of the same organization.

Among the more important matters decided upon at this meeting, was the renting of a new lodge hall at 75 E. Randolph street, the change being due to the increasing membership and consequent crowding of the old hall. In the new quarters the division will be able to entertain, arrangements being made for a regular social night.

The *Chicago American* in a late issue tells of the troubles a South Chicago young matron had been having with "mashers" and the ultimate chastising of one at the hands of her husband. But according to the article this did not help any and, says the article, the lady was finally obliged to use strategy—which she concluded would be to use "deaf and dumb signs." The result was the "masher" turned and fled.

The question arises whether our sign-language will now be put on the courses of instruction at the "schools for the manly art of self-defense."

The *Chicago American* of Sunday, October 16, devotes a part of one of its prominent pages to an illustrated article on the divorce case of a well-known deaf couple. Such heads as "couldn't speak, but called her names;" "quarreled silently but angrily by day and night;" add to the amusing (?) feature of the article, but what strikes us as queer, is the seeming willingness of the witnesses in the case to get into the "lime-light," for the article was accompanied by the portraits of two of these who are, or should be, above such notoriety.

F. P. GIBSON.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT.

We are very much pleased with your paper and find same very much interesting as well as important.—W. W. Roman, *Montreal, Canada*.



An Universal Language

LAST SUMMER there was a meeting of learned college professors for the purpose of discussing the advisability of adopting means and ways looking toward interesting the educational departments of the various nations of the world in the adoption of a language that would be universal in scope and serve all purposes and conditions. Farther than the adoption of a manner of procedure toward that end, nothing was done, but the committees selected to follow up various measures in their hands are to report a year hence, and it is believed that then the real work will begin.

Now, what a great boon this will be to the traveler in foreign lands, not only to the hearing people alone, but to the deaf mute also. It must be confessed that the present conditions of conversing with foreigners is not only disagreeable, but at times perplexing and disgusting.

To the deaf man perhaps the conditions are not so perplexing as to the hearing man, who has to rely upon sound mostly, while the deaf man can write down his French, German, Italian or Sanscrit, and care not a fig for the manner of pronunciation.

But the objectionable part of this programme is to dig down into the *alpha, beta, ceta*, etc., and master the language before paying a visit to a foreign land you very much desire to see, for with none of the language in your hand you will be as much at sea as a band of chattering monkeys would be among a crowd on Broadway. You would feel like the uneducated deaf-mute who has come in contact with a crowd of deaf mutes for the first time. The sign language would be there all right, but he'd feel much like the African monkey, just fresh from the jungle, gazing upon a passing railway train.

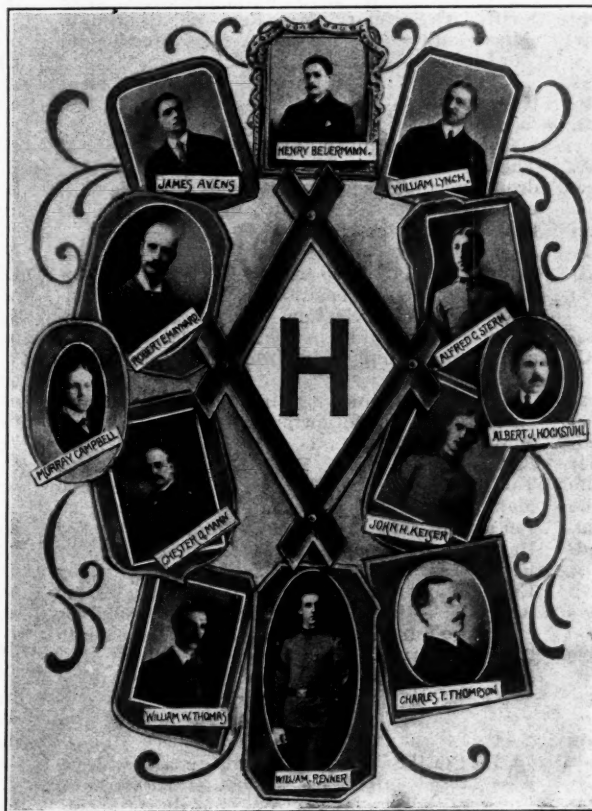
Now, how far do you think this intention to write an universal language for the use of the whole world will affect the deaf? Would it not be a great benefit to the deaf? For, after the adoption of it, a language of signs to fit its needs could also be made universal among the deaf of the world, and the deaf-mute of far off Madagascar landing at the Port of New York, could be as readily understood as if he had resided in New York for years.

Thus, the adoption of a universal language, spoken and written, would pave the way for the adoption of a universal language of signs also, and the deaf of the world would be much better off than they are today, for feeling that there would be no hindrance to freedom of speech and understanding, no matter to what part they wished to migrate, the encouragement thus given would serve to propel many an otherwise faltering footstep.

At the International Congresses of the Deaf we have had delegates from England, Germany, France, Norway, Italy and other countries, and one and all have commented on the beauty of the American Language of Signs—especially the Germans and Frenchmen. Now, one would suppose, after acquainting himself with the history of the teaching of the deaf, that we would have to look to France for beauty in the use of the sign language; or to Germany for the most accomplished lip-readers in the world. But such is not the case. Here we have Frenchmen decrying the crude manner of the signs in use in France and praising America's graceful rendition; and the Germans lamenting bitterly at the terrible ruin being wrought in their own country by a mistaken belief in the ability of the deaf to use the oral or lip signs exclusively, and

praising America's finely educated deaf men and women—its expert lip readers who can also use the sign-language gracefully (without facial contortions, shuffling of the feet, or slamming the fist down on the chest and fracturing a couple of ribs, breaking fingers, arms or legs), and into the bargain can write an essay, thesis, discourse or poetry, that is in every way grammatically correct, and on a par with the best productions of highly educated hearing people.

So, when things come to such a pass as this we can readily see the rapid strides being made by the deaf in America, and for this we must take off our hats to the great value of the Combined System of Educating the Deaf, for through its broad combination of methods of instruction, the deaf of America have been enabled to lead all others in the world, and if the American language of signs were fitted to the Universal Language adopted in the decades to come, there is reason to believe that the deaf of the entire world would profit by its use under a combination of methods—as the deaf of America have in the past



HOLLYWOOD FRATERNITY OF DEAF-MUTES.

and are at present, enjoying—the result of instruction under a broad and systematic method that curtails nothing that would be helpful to the deaf pupils in our schools to gain knowledge in the arts and sciences, and made so clear that the training of the hand also is making very great progressive strides, as attested by the many successful deaf men and women in the various trades and professions.

With our foreign deaf enjoying progress under a Universal Language of Signs, we would not need to have our praises sung by these foreign brethren who come to visit us once in a while; their lamentations against the folly of their countrymen would cease; and they, too, would be "one of us"—just as adept, intelligent, graceful and eloquent.

Hollywood Club of Deaf-Mutes.

THE Fall of 1865, in the Parish House of St. John's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., saw the birth of the club, then being known as the "Westchester County Society of the Deaf."

In the fall of 1899, the club was re-organized and moved its headquarters to the beautiful Hollywood Inn, the gift of the late William F. Cochran to the working-men of

Yonkers. Since then, the spirit of liberality that has characterized all of its projects and the enthusiasm with which the members have worked, has placed it as one of the foremost clubs in the country in size and the amount of work done. Its members are nearly all graduates of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, of which Enoch Henry Currier is Principal, and are individual examples of what is being done in the education of deaf mutes of this period.

The influence of the club for good upon the Deaf as a class has been widespread. Always ready to lend a helping hand in worthy project, to relieve the wants of the sick and the poor, the aged and infirm, its name has become familiar throughout a large range of territory.

In the Fall of 1902, the club launched the "Fraternity Idea" among representatives from prominent organizations of the deaf at a banquet, and the movement was favorably spoken of, but while Fraternal Societies have been started since then, it is pointed out that to make the Deaf a powerful factor as a Fraternal Order, it is necessary for the small societies to unite into one grand body.

The club has on several occasions lent its services for the benefit of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, in New York city, in aid of the sick and poor. One of its gifts of the church was the complete outfitting of the surplised choir of young ladies.

At the result of an excursion in the summer of 1903, to the new Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the club pledged itself to furnish a room. On All Saints' Day, November 1st, 1903, it was able, through a generous response to its undertaking, to furnish in part the chancel of the Chapel of the Gallaudet Home. The gift consisted of a beautiful altar and coverings, lectern, chancel rail resting on four brass standards and cushions, all presented "in loving remembrance of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet," one of the greatest benefactors of the deaf.

In addition the club also gave a beautifully engraved collection plate to the Chapel in memory of the late Isaac Lewis Peet one of the greatest friends of the deaf that has ever lived, and who for over thirty years was Principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

A chancel chair with appropriate inscription on maltese cross, was also presented to the Chapel in loving remembrance of the late William Francis Cochran, the founder of the Hollywood Inn, a gentleman whose philanthropy toward the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes and the Gallaudet Home will ever be remembered.

Thus has the club endeavored to show its grateful appreciation, although the gifts be small, of the labors of its departed friends, whose aid in the past has been so valuable in leading the Deaf into the paths of spiritual grace and knowledge.

The new officers of the Hollywood Fraternity of Deaf-Mutes are:—

President Henry Beuermann
Vice-President Wm. W. Thomas
Secretary William Renner
Treasurer Murray Campbell
Executive Committee—Alfred Stern, chairman;
John H. Keiser, Albert Hockstuh.

Board of Trustees—Robert E. Maynard, chairman; Henry Beuermann, Chester Q. Mann.

The Fraternity will give its initial reception the coming winter, and have selected Gallaudet's Birthday eve., December 9th, as the date, and Lyric Hall, 42 street and Sixth avenue, New York, as the place.

R. E. MAYNARD.

To every lovely lady bright
What can I wish but faithful knight?
To every faithful lover, too,
What can I wish but lover true?

Marmion.

Gallaudet College,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE students of Gallaudet College have already settled down to routine work. Unpreparedness, as an excuse for failure in recitation, lost its force some time ago, the peculiarities of the Freshmen's favorite professor, have lost the charm of novelty, foot-ball has advanced to that stage where the make-up of the varsity is about settled, and each "Duck" has been nicknamed according to his eccentricities.

There are 25 students in the Introductory class. Eleven of them are young ladies. The total enrollment of students is 104. The Co-eds number forty-five, thirteen more than last year.

The Reading Room Club was the first of the various organizations to elect officers for the present term. The committee elected is composed of the following students:—

President, Otto C. Meunier, '05; Secretary, John B. Chandler, '07; Treasurer, Emory F. Mikesell, '09; Conroy J. Peyton, '07; E. M. C. Rowse, '06; Hunter Cooley, '05.

At the semi-annual meeting of the G. C. A. A. the following officers were elected for the new Boards:—

President, C. Hunter Cooley, '05; Vice President, D. M. Reichard, '06; Secretary, Charles L. Clark, '06; Treasurer, C. H. Williams, '07; Assistant Foot-ball Manager, W. C. Fugate, '06; Scorer, L. H. Holway, '08.

T. A. Lindstrom, '06, having resigned as base-ball manager for the coming season, O. C. Meunier, '05, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

This year's Freshmen class has the largest number of girls of any class in the history of Gallaudet, fifteen of the fair ones being enrolled.

Our beloved Stevens, '05, is at present usher at Kendall School. Stevens is captain of the Relay team and when his time is over at the school, Garrett, '05, captain of the foot-ball team, will succeed him. Thus having two of our leading athletes in charge of the Kendall pupils, would lead the casual observer to believe brawn is a prominent factor in its discipline, which is far from the truth.

There are five members of the normal class this year, Miss Nellie Nichol, Monmouth College, Ill.; Miss Eugenia Thornton, Isbell College, Ala.; Messrs. Howard E. Thompson, Baltimore, Md.; Henry A. Quitmeyer and Young Chong Kim, of the Korean Legation, Washington, a popular student of last year's class.

Our foot-ball squad uncle, Captain Garrett, has been training hard since the opening of College. Considering the handicap of the loss of such veterans as Neesam, Burns, Winemiller, Phelps, Stevens, Winston and Mather, of last year's varsity, the lack of heavy material on both varsity and scrub and the absence of a regular coach good progress has been made. The average weight of the varsity players is below 150 pounds. The first game scheduled for the season, that with Fredericksburg College, was cancelled, thus compelling the team to play its first game with the powerful Lafayette College team. The game was played at Easton, Pa., October 8. The Mutes were outweighed by their opponents about forty pounds to the man. This, with their long training, being their fourth match game of the season, under Coach Bull, formerly of Georgetown, left no chance for Gallaudet to score. From the first kick-off to the last minutes of the game, though Gallaudet did slightly better in the second half, Lafayette scored almost at will, and ran up a score of 53 points in the two twenty-minute halves played. Gallaudet had expected her opponents to confine their play largely to line bucking, but Lafayette seldom bucked centre, making most of her game through the ends and in running back punts. High tackling is one of the most serious faults of the team. Following was the line-up of the mutes:—

Left end, Reichard; Left tackle, Garrett; Left guard, Williams, '08; Center, Dusch; Right

guard, Chandler; Right tackle, Mikesel; Right end, Meunier and Joyce; Quarter-back, Peyton and Erd; Right half-back, Mather and Seeley; Left half-back, Kutzleb; Full back, Messner.

Gallaudet will meet the heavy University of Maryland team on Saturday, October 15th, at Kendall Green. Robertson '08, who returned to College too late to get in condition for the Lafayette game, will play either right half or full-back, and will undoubtedly be a tower of strength to the team because of his weight, speed and experience. Sonder, ex-'00, is now coaching the team. Speedy improvement is looked for under his direction.

The mother of Miss Edna Marshall, '06, now lives a couple of blocks from the Green.

Suley, '08, has been chosen as yell leader for the football season.

Luther Taylor, the Kansas twirler with the pennant winning New York "Giants," and his wife made a short call on their friends at the Green two weeks ago.

The officers chosen at the first business meeting of the O. W. L. S. were: President, Miss Swift, '05; Secretary, Miss Ren, '08; Chairman, Miss Ganity, '06; Treasurer, Miss Henderson, '06; Librarian, Miss Dickson, '07.

The officers of the Jollity club for the present term are: Miss Hall, '05, President; Miss Tade, '07, Secretary; Miss Fish, '05, Custodian.

Flick, '03, who is studying at the Episcopal Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Va., drops in to see the boys occasionally. Pfunder, ex-'05, and Merrill, '06, also find the Green attractive once in a while.

Of our last spring's graduates, Drake is supervisor in the California school, Roberts and Hendricks hold similar positions in Kansas and Florida respectively; Neesam is supervisor and instructor in printing in the North Dakota school and Cameron and Winemiller are trying scientific farming.

At the first regular meeting of the Kappa Gamma fraternity the following officers were elected: Grand Rajah-Bro. E. H. Garrett, '05
Kamoos Bro T. A. Lindstrom, '06
Tahdheed. E. M. Rowse, '06
Makhtar. F. E. Mikesell, '06
Ibn Phillokan. R. E. Binkley, '07
Ibn Ahmad. C. F. Horton, '07
Et Labreeze. J. C. Peyton, '07
Eth Thaliber. J. B. Chandle, '07
Abbah Tekoth. O. C. Meunier, '05

A large number of applicants for admission to the Fraternity are expected this year.

T. S. W.

Pennsylvania.

ALL SOULS' parish is taking on a new lease of life, as it were. Signs of activity and increased energy are evident among its people from the Pastor down. Coming to his new post so close to the beginning of the summer season, the Rev. C. O. Dantzer could hardly do more than to study and size up the work of All Souls' Mission in the short time that he has been here. But he has really done a good deal more besides. He has rid the Church of a big pile of inflammable rubbish which his predecessor did not find time to do or was always too "sick" to attend to. This church scrubbing is not the only legacy left Mr. Dantzer; but, imagine his surprise when, on taking hold of the reins of government he found that in the last fourteen years All Souls' Guild, the parochoial organization, was governed chiefly by traditional practices, or, to be more clear, without a constitution. That may sound like an autocratic government. Well, whatever it was, we can attest the fact that no set of rules were prepared by the retired Pastor, although many times promised, until he was fairly frightened to the work in the Fall of 1903, and it was too late then to do him any good. So, now, Mr. Dantzer is confronted at the start with the difficult task of framing a constitution for an old organization in which he is a new member. It is not such an easy job as it may appear at first thought and Mr. Dantzer has already found that out. The newcomer has his own likes and dislikes, his feelings and experiences and they may not all be in unison with the long tried customs and practical working of the old Parish. It, therefore, behooves the new

Pastor to proceed with caution, "letting well enough alone" for a while and gradually make such changes in the system of operation as the light of experience may dictate, or as the greatest measure of success may warrant. Perchance others now see the difficulty referred to as we do, which is all that we aim to show, no criticism being intended. It is not an agreeable thing for a new incumbent to find and be compelled to do important work neglected by a predecessor. But Rev. Mr. Dantzer has already shown that he is a man of action by entering enthusiastically upon the work, and we should all wish him the best success possible.

The good people of All Souls' tendered Rev. Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Dantzer a formal reception on the evening of September 22nd, at All Souls' Church. It was at first proposed to have the event in June shortly after their arrival; but, for various reasons, it was postponed to the above date, being the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Clerc Literary Association, which then voluntarily joined with the church people in honoring the new Pastor.

All Souls' Hall was gaily decorated for the occasion and the attendance was very large. Chairman Stevens invited Dr. A. L. E. Crouter to preside over the exercises, which he did after making a speech of congratulation that evoked much applause. Rev. Mr. Dantzer made a modest response, and a letter of congratulation from Bishop Whitaker was read. Rev. S. C. Hill, Secretary of the Commission on Church Work among the Deaf, made a good address, in the course of which he felicitiously referred to Mrs. Dantzer as the *better half*. Afterwards Mrs. Dantzer was presented with a handsome bouquet of flowers in a neat little speech by Miss Cora L. Ford, on behalf of the people, and she bowed her acknowledgements amidst applause. Messrs. Wm. H. Lipsett and Thomas Breen then made the only addresses for the Clerc Literary Association, after which Rev. Mr. Dantzer took position in front of the stage and received all with a hearty handshake. Light refreshments were then served to all and the remainder of the time was pleasantly spent.

Suppose we may be pardoned for giving a story as told by John Wanamaker, the merchant prince and popular Sunday school teacher. Here it goes—"While reproving some of his Sunday-school pupils for laughing at a deaf boy's wrong answers to misunderstood questions, he said:

"Boys, it isn't right to laugh at any one's affliction. Besides, you never know when your own words may be turned against you. I once knew a deaf man—let us call him Brown—who was disposed to stinginess and to getting every dollar he could out of everybody and something. He never married; but he was very fond of society, so one day he felt compelled to give a banquet to the many ladies and gentlemen whose guest he had been.

"They were amazed that his purse-strings had been unloosed so far, and they thought he deserved encouragement, so it was arranged that he should be toasted. One of the most daring young men of the company was selected; for it took a lot of nerve to frame and propose a toast to so unpopular a man as Miser Brown. But the young man rose, and Brown, who had been notified of what was to happen, fixed his face in the customary manner of a man about to be toasted. And this was what was heard by everyone except Brown, who never heard anything that was not roared into his ear:

"Here's to you, Miser Brown. You are no better than a tramp, and it is suspected that you got most of your money dishonestly. We trust that you may get your just deserts yet, and land in the penitentiary."

"Visible evidences of applause made Brown smile with gratification. He got upon his feet, raised his glass to his lips, and said:

"The same to you, sir?"

In naming the surviving members of the "old regime at Broad and Pine," our editor forgot to include Mrs. Anna P. Coulter, we believe.

The deaf of Allentown are to be commended for their promptness in sending the proceeds of the various side affairs of the recent Convention

(Continued on page 29)

Prominent Deaf People.

JAMES STRAUSS REIDER.

THE subject of this sketch is one of those who have helped most to make for the Deaf of Pennsylvania their reputation for solid, substantial qualities of character, and for activity in good works coupled with conservatism and good sense in their management. He belongs to that group of men who some fifteen years ago founded the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf and have since conducted its affairs without a breath of discord or scandal, and who have lately established and are now maintaining a Home for the Aged and Infirm of their class in the State. Since boyhood he has been an influential member, and almost continuously an officer, of The Clerc Literary Association, of Philadelphia, and from the day of its opening he has been one of the pillars of All Souls' Church for the Deaf. His life is an illustration of what the Deaf may accomplish by their unaided efforts, without the advantages of influential friends, money, or a higher education. In the face of many discouragements, he as a young man mastered one of the most difficult branches of industrial art, in which he has since made for himself an enviable reputation among the members of the craft. Devoted to his business, he yet finds time to lend a hand in every undertaking for the advancement or amelioration of the condition of his class. Of the thrifty, saving habits of his Dutch ancestry, he is nevertheless more than ordinarily generous in his gifts to charitable purposes. Always governed in his own conduct by the highest standards of Christian morality, he yet shows himself tolerant and patient with the faults and foibles of others. For these reasons he stands high in the respect and affection of the Deaf of Philadelphia and is consulted and trusted by hearing people who have their welfare at heart.

James Strauss Reider was born Sunday, January 22d, 1865, on the outskirts of Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Pa. His father, Israel Reider, was the son of John and Elizabeth (Schlockerman) Reider, and his mother was Sarah Straus. Both the Reider and the Strauss families are among the oldest and best known in Berks Co., and the Reiders are noted for their longevity. John, the grandfather of James S., dying at the age of 93, and Daniel, the great-grandfather, when 96. Mr. Reider's mother died when he was seven. He lost his hearing in an unusual manner when nine years old. One night while sleeping with his father, he became so closely entangled in the bed clothes that he could scarcely breathe. His father, when awakened, did not realize his plight, and told him to be quiet as it would soon be morning. Almost smothering, he nevertheless remained silent, not wishing to again disturb his father. In the morning he suffered from a severe headache which developed into brain fever, lasting nearly three months and resulting in the loss of his hearing.

At this time he had just begun to attend the primary department of the public school of the town. He tried to continue there after becoming deaf, but was compelled to give it up after a couple of months, and at ten years of age, in the fall of 1875, he was admitted to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He then knew and could talk the Dutch language, but little English. His first teacher was Mr. John P. Walker, now Superintendent of the Trenton, New Jersey, School for the Deaf, who took an unusual interest in his advancement, and he remained with him for two years, when he was promoted to the highest class.

When James was twelve, his father, who had been a shoe merchant in Pine Grove, moved to Americus, Lyon Co., Kansas, to engage in farming, since which time they have never met.

While at school, James exhibited those qualities that have marked his manhood and been the reason for his success. He was quiet, studious, persistent and painstaking in whatever he undertook and always an influence for good among the other pupils. During the latter part of his term he, with a number of others, took up the study of lithography under Mr. Hirman Phelps Arms.

They were all unusually bright and promising boys, and most of them tried to continue at the trade after graduating, but he was the only one who possessed the grit and determination to stick to it in the face of the difficulties they encountered. He was sixteen years old when he graduated and for several years he served an apprenticeship under Mr. Arms, receiving only his board and clothing. This was the most trying period of his early business life. For a period of six months, Mr. Arms had the contract for illustrating a paper called "Life", which was short-lived, and he and Mr. Reider did all the work, which they could only do by working far into the night every day. This continuous hard application to work and loss of sleep had the natural result of affecting his eyes and otherwise impairing his health, and during all this time the meagre allowance remained the same as it had been for day work. At length the paper, from lack of sufficient capital and support, failed and Mr. Reider received his freedom. He then obtained employment in the old establishment of Thomas Hunter, the succes-



SILENT WORKER ENG.

JAMES STRAUSS REIDER.

sors to the firm for which Albert Newsam, the famous deaf lithographic artist, had worked.

Shortly after the firm had been succeeded by William H. Butler, Agent, Mr. Reider accepted a better position in the Restein establishment, 7th and Dickinson street. It was about that time that he made the acquaintance of Dr. Charles E. de M. Sajous, M. D., then Consul for Belgium at Philadelphia, and when he became Editor-in-Chief of a medical publication, called "The Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," Mr. Reider was engaged by the firm of Burk and McPetridge to make the colored plates for the work at the doctor's special request. He thus continued in the employ of this firm for fifteen years.

He is at present in the employ of the Breuker & Kessler Co., as a crayon and color artist. In some branches of the work—notably in the execution of anatomical plates for illustrating medical books—he is probably without an equal in the city of Philadelphia, and his services are always in demand. In passing, it may be remarked that he is the only deaf man employed at the trade in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Reider early became interested in church affairs and he was persuaded by the late Rev. Henry Winter Syle to assist him as Precursor of All Souls' Church, in which office he continued until the death of the pastor in 1890, when he was appointed by Rev. Mr. Koehler to serve as Lay Reader. With the exception of a brief interval, he has filled the position down to the present day. During the recent troubles of the church antedating the appointment of the present pastor, his tact and good judgment won for him the praise of all those interested in the maintenance of the mission and the preservation of its good name and

called forth a well-merited letter of commendation from Bishop Whitaker.

Some of the varied activities in which Mr. Reider has been engaged are shown by the following list:

He has served All Souls' Church as Lay Reader and in other capacities for nearly twenty years.

He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Clerc Literary Association for about eleven consecutive years.

He has been Treasurer and a Manager of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf for a number of successive terms.

He has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Gallaudet Club of Philadelphia since its organization.

He has long served as local correspondent to the New York *Deaf Mutes' Journal* and to the *SILENT WORKER*. His contributions to these papers are noted for their reliability and good taste.

He is a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and of the Philadelphia Section of the National Lithographic Artists, Engraver's and Designer's League of America.

Mr. Reider was married on May 14, 1890, to Ida Boyd Brooks, of New Paradise, York Co., Pa. They have one child, Sarah Letitia Reider, now twelve years old. Their cosy little home on Dover street, bought with Mr. Reider's savings, is a center of good cheer to the deaf of Philadelphia, who testify to their appreciation of its generous but unostentatious hospitality by resorting there, with or without pretext, on every possible occasion.

Pennsylvania.

(Continued from page 28)

to the Treasurer of the Society. In less than two weeks after adjournment, Mr. O. N. Krause turned in \$110.00, and it was promptly added to the Home Fund.

Wednesday, October 12th, was annual Donation Day at the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf. A circular letter was sent to numerous deaf throughout the State asking their assistance for the Home, but it is not yet known how they responded. The Home management was prepared for visitors on the day; but, unfortunately, the weather was so inclement that few ventured out. However, the elements should not prevent dollars from rolling in.

Report says that Lloyd Hutchinson, a graduate of the Philadelphia School, has gone to Wales, England, to wed Miss Carrie Wans. Later they will come to America and make their home in California.

The property of Mr. J. M. Koehler at Wayne Junction, Germantown, has been sold by the sheriff.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin C. Smielau have gone to housekeeping in Williamsport, Pa. The removal was made necessary in order to have easier access to Mr. Smielau's Western New York field.

Three deaf women died in Philadelphia almost within a month's time. They were Mrs. Emma P. Cole, Mrs. Sophia K. Trist, and Lillian Robb. JAMES S. REIDER.

Upon the desolate pampas of Peru is found an extraordinary phenomenon known as *medanos*—crescent-shaped piles of white crystals rising to a height of sometimes twelve and sometimes twenty feet at the center of the arc, and molded with perfect symmetry.

The arms of the crescents are of equal length, and always point to the north. The *medanos* move continually, making an average distance of about 10 feet a month; but each pile keeps its own sand, and in a mysterious manner they never mix, nor do they increase in numbers. Veterans who have been passing over the desert for half a century claim that the number of *medanos* is no greater now than it was twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Mountain View.—Mr. and Mrs. S. McClelland were pleasantly surprised by a visit from Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith and son, of Troy, N. Y., whom they had not seen for twenty-eight years. After remaining a few days, they went to Paterson to visit their old friend, Miss Clara Post.

Nature's Slips.

Nature nods undoubtedly at times, as in the case of the child born without a brain, whose case has been made public this week. Not long ago an infant was born and lived for three weeks with a hole through its heart. Thousands of us are color blind, others have no musical sense. And there are many Laura Bridgman, Helen Kellers, The Queen of Roumania has, or had, at her court in personal attendance upon herself the daughter of a blind nobleman. She could neither hear nor speak, and had to be taught to communicate by holding the throat of a speaker, and imitating the vibration produced by the effort.

But what a grudge against nature must such a one as Lyon Playfair discovered ever feel! Here was a girl who was blind, deaf, dumb and could neither taste nor smell. One might be pardoned for asking if such a life was worth living. Yet there was a beautiful lesson in such an existence, as the great warm heart of Playfair discovered.

He sent her pretty finger ring, and the poor mite replied in this pitifully pretty letter: "Dear Sir Lyon Playfair—Sir Lyon Playfair sent Edith ring in box. Edith thank Sir Lyon Playfair for ring. Sir Lyon Playfair come to see Edith. Good-bye, Edith."

During his first visit the child had closely examined his hands, wrists, arms and face, her touch being marvelously accurate. A year later he went again to see her. At first she did not recognize him, and no one betrayed his identity. At length she turned back the cuff of his shirt and touched his wrist. Her face lit up with intense joy. "It is the Englishman who gave me the ring," she rapidly spelled out on her fingers. And in a second she had flung her little arms his neck and was weeping with delight.—*St. James's Gazette.*

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No matter what house you visit, there are certain distinctive features of cleanliness and comfort. The Proctor houses are something more than merely theatres. They provide for your convenience and entertainment, before, after and during the performance. Another part of the "Proctor Plan."

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In short, the "Proctor Plan" stands for what is best in the amusement fields, offered in houses well kept in every particular and officered by men who have long experience in promoting the comfort of the public.

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West 23d Street, N. Y. City. Offers continuously between 12.30 and 10.45 P.M. a smart, clean vaudeville bill in which one may find all the new specialties of value as well as the established favorites.

PROCTOR'S 58th STREET THEATRE.

58th Street and 3rd Avenue, N. Y. City. Is given over to the travelling combinations. The bookings offer the most meritorious attractions in comedy and melodrama.

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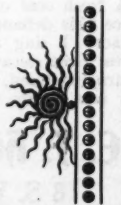
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